FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

HARRISBURG.

Gettysburg Battle Painting

STATE LIBRARIAN CONFIRMED.

National Bank Securities.

PAYMENT OF RAID CLAIMS.

Evans Investigation.

BILLS PASSED IN SENATE.

Congressional Apportionment.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

Decided in Favor of A. K. McClure.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1872.

SENATE.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE PAINTING.

Mr. BROOKE reported a joint resolution authorizing the chairman of the Rothermel Picture Committee to sell the Gettysburg battle painting to Joseph L. Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia, for twenty-five thousand dollars, to be transferred by him to the Philadelphia Park Commissioners.

Messrs. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, GRAHAM, BUCKALEW and WHITE opposed the bartering or huckstering of pictures.

Mr. MUMMA opposed its location in Fairmount Park.

Messrs. BUCKALEW and PURMAN supported the amendment devoting the money to erecting monuments on the Gettysburg battle-field.

Mr. BROOKE moved to substitute donating the picture to Philadelphia forever for free exhibition.

Mr. DELAMATER favored the Capitol as the location.

The subject was postponed.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The general appropriation bill was passed finally.

RECOMMITTED.

The bill regulating the practice of dentistry was recommitted.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

The Governor's nomination of A. H. Miller for State Librarian was confirmed—Messrs. Billingfelt and Dill only voting *no*.

NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

Mr. DILL called up the Senate bill allowing National banks to withdrew their securities from the Auditor General's office when they their outstanding circulating notes to one thousand dollars. Passed.

RAID CLAIMS.

Mr. MCSHERRY introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to communicate whether any and what measures have been taken by the State to secure from the General Government the payment of said claims, and whether or what further legislation is necessary. Passed.

IRON SHIP BUILDING.

Mr. WARFEL introduced a joint resolution instructing the Congressmen to vote for a bill authorizing the acceptance of the proposals of the International Steamship Company for establishing an iron ship building yard, and the received of ship building and ocean commerce.

THE EVANS INVESTIGATION.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Wallace and a special session of the House to-night, the Evans Committee have postponed their meeting from to-night till to-morrow night, when Governor Geary, Secretary Jordan and Attorney General Brewster will testify.

The appropriation bill has gone to the Conference Committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Supplement to an act for the construction of West End avenue.

Providing for the collection of taxes in Temperanceville.

Increasing the borough taxation in West Pittsburgh.

Authorizing McKeesport to borrow money to build a market-house.

Authorizing Pittsburgh Councils to equalize the valuation of taxable property.

A supplement for the Allegheny County Agricultural Society.

Incorporating the East End Life Insurance and Improvement Company of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company of Braddock.

Incorporating the Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

Increasing the compensation of special detectives of Allegheny County District Attorney.

Increasing the salaries of the Chief and Assistant Clerks in the Controller's office, Allegheny county.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Annexing part of Reserve township to Allegheny city.

Establishing a ferry over the Monongahela river at Salt Works Station.

Relating to sewers, to filing municipal liens, and to recording of laws, ordinances, resolutions and contributions of Allegheny city.

Authorizing the National Tube Company of Massachusetts to purchase real estate in McKeesport.

Amending section 4, chapter 2, of the Allegheny city charter.

EVENING SESSION.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Increasing the compensation of road viewers, reviewers and surveyors in Allegheny county.

Authorizing the Allegheny County Quarter Sessions Court to change the location of the Pittsburgh and Noblestown Plank Road in Scott township.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Tunnel and Artificial Road Company.

Relative to county bridges in Allegheny county.

SENATE BILL PASSED.

Extending Federal street to Perrysville plank road in the North End district.

BRIDGE SUPPLEMENT.

Mr. GRAHAM had the senate supplement for the Pittsburgh Bridge Company laid over. This s equivalent to its defeat at this late day.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Congressional apportionment bill was passed to the second reading, with the western districts as follows: Eighteenth — Clearfield, Union, Centre, Mifflin and Elk; Nineteenth—Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Westmoreland; Twentieth—Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon; Twenty-first—Somerset, Fayette and Greene; Twenty-second—all that portion of Allegheny county lying between the Allegheny and and Monongahela rivers, borough of West Elizabeth, townships of Jefferson, Mifflin and Baldwin, and boroughs of Versailles and East Birmingham; Twenty-third—all that portion of Allegheny county not included within the Twenty-second district; Twenty-fourth—Beaver, Lawrence, Washington and Butler; Twenty-fifth—Mercer, Venango and Crawford; Twenty-sixth—Forest, Warren, Clarion and Erie.

M'CLURE-GRAY CASE.

Mr. BUCKALEW, from the McClure-Gray Committee, reported that they had heard the parties and the testimony in the case, and this day adopted a resolution pronouncing Gray's return as false, and that McClure received a majority of the legal votes. Signed by Messrs. Buckalew, Davis of Berks, Dill and Broadhead The majority and minority reports at length will be presented to-morrow.

Mr. McClure was sworn in as Senator. He voted with the Republicans on the appropriation bill.

The House did nothing of importance to Western Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS.

Discussion on the Tariff Bill.

St. Croix and Bayfield R. R.—Reporting Debates.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1872.

SENATE.

ST. CROIX AND BAYFIELD R. R.

The St. Croix and Bayfield railroad bill was called up. After some discussion, the House amendments were rejected—yeas 16, nays 30.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that settlers along the line of the road shall be entitled, at their option, either to receive back from the United States moneys paid on or for their lands, or to receive eighty acres in addition to the amount now held by them.

INVESTIGATION APPROPRIATION.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution to pay $5,000 from the contingent fund of the Senate for the expenses of the Arms Investigating Committee. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOGAN, to incorporate the National Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Industrial Training School Association.

By Mr. WRIGHT, confirming entries by actual settlers on railway grants when the same has been allowed through the mistakes of Government officers.

ENLISTMENT OF MINORS.

Mr. WILSON reported without amendment the House bill prohibiting the enlistment of minors in the military service of the United States without the consent of parents or guardians.

VOTING BY BALLOT.

Mr. POOL reported without amendment the bill requiring all votes for representatives in Congress to be by ballot.

RECOVERING WAR SPOILS.

Mr. PRATT reported a bill authorizing suits in the Court of Claims for the recovery of money turned into the treasury, being the proceeds of northern credits deposited in the banks of New Orleans by Confederate State authorities and afterwards seized by order of Gen. Butler.

ABOLISHING INTERNAL TAXES.

Mr. MORTON said that at the request of some of his friends, with whom he was accustomed to act in the Senate, he had decided to withdraw his amendment for the abolition of internal taxes, intending, however, to seek the object by another bill.

THE TEA AND COFFEE BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over.

The House bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee came up.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit to-day until the bill should be disposed of.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the adoption of the amendments to the tea and coffee bill had changed somewhat the plan of the committee, and he believed that if the Senate would now pass the bill with these amendments, the House would concur, and there would be an end of the tariff question for this session.

The bill which had been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate and the amendment providing that it shall go into effect on the 1st of July concurred in.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that, having failed yesterday to get salt put on the free list, he would now move as an amendment a provision in the first section of the bill as reported from the Committee on Finance reducing the duty on salt one-half.

Mr. BLAIR moved to make salt duty free. He denounced the tax on salt as most unjustifiable and oppressive, and spoke at length against the protection policy. Speaking of the salt monopoly, he stated, on the authority of Mr. Wells, that the Onondaga Salt Company had in one year made six dividends, one of which was 12½ per cent.

Mr. CONKLING denied the statement, and said capital invested in the manufacture of salt paid but seven per cent.

Mr. FENTON had read a sworn statement of the officers of the Onondaga Salt Company, showing that their profits for the past two years have been only three and a half per cent.

Mr. BLAIR said that whenever monopolists came to ask Congress for laws that would enable them to live at the expense of the rest of the people, they were always ready to make statements of this kind.

Mr. CONKLING asked Mr. Blair how many of his constituents had petitioned for the repeal of the duty on salt.

Mr. BLAIR replied that his constituents, and the people of the West generally, were less in the habit of troubling Congress about their grievances than others, but were none the less conscious of them.

Mr. BLAIR said that he did not believe a word of the statement made by the secretary and treasurer of the Onondaga Salt Company, and argued the question at length.

Mr. CHANDLER replied.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM argued that a protective system was more beneficial to labor than to capital.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend so as to make books in ancient and foreign languages free.

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend so as to admit free of duty statuary and paintings imported by the owner and not for sale. Lost.

Without further action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

REPORTING DEBATES.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the bill for the reporting of debates, reported that the Committee of Conference had agreed to the amendments of the House, with a modification of the provision for advocating the printing of advertisements for work for the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congress, over a week for four weeks in one newspaper, in the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and San Francisco.

After an explanation the report was agreed to.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 2064) incorporating the National Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Industrial Training School Association, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. NEGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 2065) to construct and aid in building the levees on the Mississippi river, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time and referred to the Select Committee on the Mississippi Levees, and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. NEGLEY: The petition of 77 printers, type-founders, binders, gold-beaters, and paper-makers of the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the passage of an international copyright law.

Also, the petition of 64 workmen in the Atlas works, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, remonstrating against a change of the tariff.

Also, the petition of 70 workmen in Anderson & Wood's steel-works, Pittsburgh, remonstrating against any change of the tariff.

Also, the petition of 15 dealers in manufactured tobacco, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the effluence of tax on smoking and chewing tobacco.

Also, the petition of 76 workmen in Pittsburgh forge and iron-works, remonstrating against a change of the tariff.

Also, the petition of 76 workmen in Black Diamond steel-works, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, remonstrating against a change of the tariff.

Also, the petition of Nathan Crosby and 65 workmen of forge and iron works, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, remonstrating against a change of the tariff.

Also, the petition of 69 late soldiers, sailors, and marines, asking for themselves and the heirs of those deceased $8.33⅓ per month for the entire time of service.

RAILWAY DEPOT SITE.

The bill designating a depot site for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company came up, and filibustering was resumed.

The House spent the day in voting by yeas and nays on mere formal motions, without making any progress on the bill or approaching any solution of the difficulty.

INVESTIGATOR APPOINTED.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Archer, of Maryland, on the select committee to investigate the affairs of the Navy Department, instead of Mr. Voorhees, who declined.

The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Breach of Promise Suit Against "Brick" Pomeroy—The Geneva Watch Swindle—Stagnation in Tea and Coffee Trade—Sales of Scranton Coal—Registered Erie Shares—Meeting of Board of Health—Scavengers' Dumping Ground.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1872.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

General Butler appeared in the United States Court yesterday as counsel for Sadie Wilkinson, in her suit of $20,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage on the part of "Brick" Pomeroy. The case was up on a preliminary question.

GENEVA WATCH SWINDLE.

The prosecution of the so-called Geneva Watch Company came on yesterday before Police Justice Ledwith. After the evidence was given showing the concern to be selling bogus watches, the District Attorney called to the stand as a witness Ellis H. Elias. His objection to his testifying for the prosecution was overruled. He admitted that there was no such concern as the Geneva Watch Company, and that the firm names attached to their circulation are fictitious. The case was adjourned until Monday.

SCAVENGERS' DUMPING GROUND.

The residents of South Brooklyn, near the foot of Court street, have barricaded the wharf used for scavengers' dumping ground with a stone wall, and threaten to throw the cartman into the bay who attempts to dump garbage there. There is much excitement over the action of the Street Commissioner in selecting the spot for a dumping ground, but the police will preserve the peace, and the barricades have to give way. A new dock must, however, be eventually procured.

MEETING OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

The new health officer, Vanderpool, attended a meeting of the Health Board to-day for the first time. The attorney was ordered to commence suits in twelve cases for non-compliance with the orders of the board, and to prosecute three physicians for failing to report cases of small-pox. Dr. Dohme reported a death from croup, which proved to be small-pox imported from Brooklyn. An investigation was ordered.

ERIE STOCK RISE.

Yesterday was another day of excitement in the Stock Exchange over a rise in Erie. The financiers say the transactions are mainly on the part of English capitalists, who are trying to get hold of the road. But one failure has thus far been reported, and that one an insignificant house.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

A spicy debate took place in the State Senate in Albany to-day on the charter. Senator O'Brien created a sensation by denouncing Comptroller Green and Commissioner Van Nort as tools of the ring, and promised to leave the Senate and go home when the charter bill was passed.

STAGNATION IN TEA AND COFFEE TRADE.

Since the agitation in Congress of the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, there has been a stagnation in the trade in this city. The bonded warehouses are filled with these goods, and there have been eight million pounds less withdrawn from bond this year than last.

SALES OF SCRANTON COAL.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day. The bidding was spirited, a majority of those present being brokers. The following are the prices: Lump, $3.47½; steamboat, $3.55; grate, $3.60; egg, $3.65; stove, $4.05; chestnut, $3.55.

BARNARD INVESTIGATION.

No testimony of any great interest was elicited before the Judiciary Committee last evening. A furniture dealer testified that he monogramed certain chairs for the Erie Company "G. G. B.," but the committee declined to grant a request to search Barnard's house for these chairs.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A committee of leading business men from this city and from New England and the West are now reviewing the business management of the Equitable Insurance Company. The charges made against the company by one of the city Sunday papers are being thoroughly sifted.

REGISTERED ERIE SHARES.

The Presidents of the Farmers Trust Company says he had registered 120,000 shares of Erie to the close of the 24th, and the total will probably be about 175,000—not as many as formerly expected.

THE BRUSSELS MURDER.

Letters received by the Chief of Police from Brussels state that there are three persons in that city strongly suspected of the murder of the Chevalier Du Bois Blanco.

POLITICAL.

Republican State Conventions.

GEN. GRANT INDORSED.

Ohio Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, March 27.—The Republican State Convention assembled in the Opera House at 11 o'clock this morning. A very large number of delegates are in attendance, in addition to a large number of spectators. The Convention was called to order by General James J. Robinson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who introduced Hon. Alphonso Hart as temporary chairman. Mr. Hart made a brief speech, in which he claimed that the Republican party stood on a better footing to-day than ever before, and having been tried in peace and war, was ready to again proceed to victory. In his opinion, by proper work Ohio could be carried by the Republicans this fall by sixty thousand. Four years ago the Republican party had promised to do certain things, and in no case had they fallen short of aught they had promised, and neither would they this time.

Hon. S. N. Titus, of Melgs county, was chosen temporary Secretary. After selecting committees, the Convention took a recess until 1 P. M.

After the nomination of Wykoff as Secretary of State had been made unanimous, John Welsch, of Athens, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and R. R. Porter for member of the Board of Public Works.

A motion made to nominate a candidate for Congressman at large was strongly objected to, on the ground that if this nomination was made, it would have a strong tendency to defeat any plan for redistricting the State into Congressional districts. This motion was laid on the table by a heavy vote.

Lieut. Gov. Muller, of Cuyahoga, Samuel Craighead, of Montgomery, Henry Kressler, of Hamilton, and J. Madson Bell, colored, of Lucas, were chosen as delegates at large from Ohio to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and W. A. Walden, of Jefferson, Joseph Bruff, of Mahoning, D. N. Titus, of Megs, and Daniel Swigert, of Crawford, were chosen as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Hon. John R. Lee, of Lucas, and Hon. Alphonsa Hart, of Portage, were chosen as Senatorial delegates for President and Vice President by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted with cheers.

The Republicans of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, make the following declaration:

First—The Republican party of the United States had its origin in the necessities of the nation, and since it came into power has decreed and executed measures by which liberty has been preserved and the Union saved from dismemberment and overthrow amid the disorganization and confusion existing at the close of the rebellion. The Republican party exercised its organization and restoring power, and has succeeded in the difficult task of complete reconstruction, and has established freedom and equal rights for all people by an irrevocable guarantee. In this work the Republican party has shown its wisdom and patriotism, and by its unswerving purpose towards the national creditors, it has vindicated the national integrity and honor.

Second—That no other party known to history has a grander record, and no other party in the United States has proved itself worthy of the continued confidence of the people, and we declare that the good of the country demands that the Republican party should continue to administer the Government.

Third—We renew our expressions of confidence in the present administration of the General Government since it came into power. The taxes upon the people have been reduced and the public revenues have been carefully and collected and honestly applied, so that while the burden of taxation has been lightened, the public debt has been diminished, both in the amount of the principal and in the rate of interest. The administration desdves also the earnest approval of every friend of justice, order and law for the prompt and efficient manner in which it has suppressed Ku Klux disorders and persecutions of loyal citizens in the South, and protection due from every good government to its people,—and we refer with great satisfaction and pride, to the system of pensions and bounties provided for our brave soldiers and sailors, and how faithfully and and maintained for such as were disabled in the service of their country. These manifestations of public gratitude and justice must commend it to the approval of every patriot, and we commend the policy and success and kindness toward the Indian tribes, as showing the wisdom and humanity of the President. In his efforts to reform the civil service we recognize a laudable effort to secure purity and efficiency, and in the management of our foreign relations, including the important question of international law involved in the treaty of Washington, the administration has shown its wisdom, courage and dignity, and has maintained the honor of the nation untarnished.

Fourth—A large portion of the revenue necessary to defray the current expenses of the Government and to pay its liabilities must be derived from duties on imports. These duties should be levied with a view to equalize their burdens and benefits among the people, and so as to promote, as far as possible, the interests of every section and branch of industry, and so that labor of every kind may have consequent employment and a just reward.

Fifth—We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for homes for the people and for the purposes of education.

Sixth—As there can be no productive industry without a union of capital and labor, therefore we are in favor of such legislation as will give all proper guarantees for the safety and prosperity of one and the remunerative investment of the other.

Seventh—We have an unbroken confidence in the integrity, prudence and patriotism of President Grant, and are in favor of his renomination for a second term, and we present to the Republicans of the nation for Vice President of the United States the name of Ohio's first war Governor, Hon. William Dennison—a man eminently worthy that high office.

The convention then adjourned.

This evening a large crowd assembled in the Opera House to listen to a speech from Hon. John A. Brigham.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Republican Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for permanent President, Gen. Jno. C. Lee, of Lucas; Vice Presidents, one from each District; Isaac Buckingham, of Cuyahoga, for Secretary.

General Lee, on taking the chair, made a strong speech in favor of Grant's administration, and was warmly applauded.

Capt. A. T. Wykoff was nominated for Secretary of State on the first ballot.

Iowa Republican Convention.

DES MOINES, March 27.—The Republican State Convention held in this city to select delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions ever held in this State. The delegates selected were Gen. G. M. Dodge, A. Clark, J. W. Cord and W. H. Sevens, from the State at large, and three from each Congressional district. Three alternates were also selected from each Congressional district. The following resolutions were adopted with but one or two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of U. S. Grant in the enforcement of the laws, faithful collection of the revenue, reduction of the public debt, and the strengthening of the national credit; that we believe, with him, that a President should have no policy to enforce against the will of the people, and our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to vote for and use their most earnest endeavors to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That, recognizing in James F. Wilson, our eminent citizen of Iowa, all the qualifications of an able, upright and pure-minded statesman, we hereby instruct the delegates selected by this convention to vote for his nomination for the Vice Presidency and to exert every effort to secure it.

Ohio Republican Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, March 27.—The State Central Committee met this afternoon and organized by electing S. D. Harris as Chairman, Sidney Fain as Secretary, J. R. Niel as Treasurer. W. T. Wilson, A. T. Wykoff, C. C. Walcott and James Williams were chosen as an Executive Committee, with G. H. Otis and W. H. Hunt, of Washington, D. C., as advising members.

CALIFORNIA.

The Mexican General---Murderer Sentenced--Holding Two Offices.

SANFRANCISCO, March 27.—General Diaz arrived here overland, with the intention of embarking for Mazatlan. It is expected that the steamer due April 1st will bring the news of the recapture of Mazatlan, when he will not leave.

HOLDING TWO OFFICES.

Ex-Governor Gribbs, of Portland, Oregon, being appointed United States District Attorney, refuses to surrender the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the Fourth District Court to O. B. Klinger, appointed by the Governor, claiming the right to hold both federal and State appointments, and proceedings will be commenced to oust him.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

Judge James Cushion, convicted of the murder of Manuel Hughes in Monterey, was sentenced to be hanged on May 11th.

CINCINNATI.

Tobacco Cutters' Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The tobacco cutters of the principal western cities—Detroit, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago—met at the Burnet House, in Convention, to-day. The proceedings were held with closed doors. The Convention claims to represent the entire cutters branch of these cities. There were forty-two delegates. They claim to represent in the aggregate eight million dollars annual Government tax. They passed a resolution unanimously indorsing the action of the Committee on Ways and Means in favor of a tax of twenty-four cents per pound on fine cut plug, and sixteen cents per pound on smoking tobacco.

Railroad Bills Reported Adversely.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Depressed Railroad, the Underground Railroad and Elevated Railroad bills, were all adversely reported in the State Senate this morning.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Sales of Arms Investigation.

Senator Sumner Examined Under Protest —Chicago Relief Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1872.

SALES OF ARMS INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Sumner took the oath, with a protest that the chairman was disqualified to act in that capacity. He, however, testified under protest. He knew nothing of this question until the 23d or 24th of December. A friend in the Senate (not Schurz) first mentioned the facts. He afterwards saw Schurz, who had seen some papers. Sumner, at Schurz's suggestion, saw Chambrun, from whom he received copies of letters of Remington to Lecesne, and of letters from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State. He gave a circumstantial account of the steps taken by himself previous to the introduction of his resolution.

In response to a question, he said he received numerous confidential communications on the subject, but declined to give names. He had handed them over to Schurz. Sumner declared that he considered it his duty to move for an investigation.

The Senate Arms Committee this morning examined Herman Funke, of the house of Herman, Baker & Co. Witness having been asked as to sales of arms in October, 1870, said he became acquainted with the facts at a North German house, and came to Washington and called on Baron Gerolt. He informed the Baron that he would buy on the required terms if he (Gerolt) would guarantee to him the same margin that this Government demanded from purchasers. The Baron replied that he could not do so, having no such authority. Witness suggested to Gerolt that he should telegraph to Germany for authority. A time for receiving bids had been postponed, he intended to make bid for the whole lot. He thought the sale was postponed from the 13th to the 17th of October. On the 17th, Baron Gerait received a telegram from Bismarck, stating that Germany did not want arms. Witness, however, went to the Ordnance Bureau and made a bid, receiving 50,000 Springfield rifle muskets, which he sold to Schuyler, Hartley and Graham the next day.

Senator Sumner, in his testimony said that picking up a newspaper one morning, he found under the telegraphic head a dispatch dated Paris, February 9th, in which it was stated that a commissioner of the French National Assembly on war contracts had adopted a resolution asking the United States Government to furnish the result of the inquiry into the contract of American horses purchased and delivered during the 18th purchase of arms for the French Government during the war with Germany. He understood that the same telegram also appeared in New York papers, and was surprised, and that it came through the Associated Press. This telegram seemed to be unquestionably genuine, and, added to the letter of Remington and the dispatch of Gerolt to Remington stating that he had the strongest influences working for them, made it still more incumbent on him to institute an inquiry. It was under these circumstances that he brought the subject before the Senate.

Sumner, in reply to a question as to how Chambrun obtained copies of these letters, said he thought Chambrun told him they were handed him by Bellonet, the French Chargé d'Affaires, and that Bellonet did not consider that the letter of the Secretary of War was confidential.

Sumner further said that he was at home under medical treatment on the day that this report was appointed. If he had been in the Senate he should have felt it his duty to oppose the formation of the committee and hold it up as a flagrant violation of the law.

After further questioning, Mr. Carpenter objected to Sumner's protests going on record, as they assailed the committee.

Mr. Hamlin regarded them as absolutely insulting to the committee, and then asked Sumner to give Chambrun's address, that he might furnish him with the names of witnesses. Sumner replied that he had not, nor had he furnished to him sources of information. He thought, however, he had mentioned one name—Mr. Ingalls.

Mr. Schurz asked, "Would you consider it illegitimate to derive information on the latter's public business from any agent of a foreign government?"

Sumner—Not in the least. I should fail in my duty as a Senator if I did not obtain information from all the sources within my reach.

Hamlin—Would you deem it the duty of a political friend to bring the case before the legation as to a question tending to put his Government in the wrong with the Governments who have made no complaint?

Sumner—That is an abstract question; but on this point I am obliged to say that no such question here arose.

Hamlin—Answer my question.

Sumner—I answer in my own way.

Hamlin—I put a general question.

Sumner—I consider it a question not applicable in this case.

Mr. Schurz then put the question to Sumner, when Hamlin said, "I would ask you the following question first, to which Sumner responded, "I regard it as an abstract question, not involved in the inquiry. I decline to answer it."

Mr. Schurz then repeated his question somewhat in this form: Was a case before the Government about the Venezuelan claims, when charges were made against the commissioners of improper awards, and it was being investigated by Congress, would you consider it proper, in order to ascertain the facts as to the conduct of the American Commissioners, for a Senator to obtain any information on that subject from the Venezuelan legation?"

Sumner said he should deem it to be his duty to obtain information on the matter from what quarter. In offering his resolution for this inquiry, he considered that our neutrality had been violated, while it was his judgment that no complaint would come from Germany.

Mr. Hamlin said that others might have their judgment.

Carpenter—If you had heard rumors of conduct on the part of our Government affecting Great Britain, which she did not see fit to make a subject of complaint, and you had come in possession of facts from the British legation to show that our Government was in the wrong, would you deem it to be your duty to enter the Senate and spread them before the world?

Sumner replied: That is an abstract question. A Senator must be governed by his sense of duty. If he sees the character of the Government suffering and its officers failing under suspicion of establishing a dangerous precedent, he must prevent the precedent from being established.

Mr. Schurz asked Sumner whether he knew when the main facts in the case, so far as the international question was concerned, were first spread broad-cast over the world. Was it not on the 11th of Dec.?

Sumner, in response, exhibited an account of the trial as it appeared in a Paris journal. The letter of Remington to Lecesne was filed in open court. The documents were filed on January 10th.

In response to a question by Mr. Carpenter, Sumner said he received a copy of Belknap's letter to Secretary Fish from M. De Chambrun, and he understood that he (Chambrun) had received a copy of Remington's letter from Place.

Sumner then retired.

Carpenter renewed his motion to return the proceedings to-morrow, but on motion of Mr. Stevenson, the motion was postponed until there should be a full committee.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

Delegations from Illinois on one hand, and from Michigan and Wisconsin on the other, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee this morning to set forth their views on the Chicago relief bill. The principal speakers in favor of the bill were Senator Logan, Representatives Farnsworth, Farwell and Beveridge. Among those who argued against the bill were Representatives Conger and Stoughton.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President signed the bill for an appropriation for a site and the erection of a building thereon, to be used for Federal offices at St. Louis; also an act extending the time to complete the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 26th, 1872.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

Although there have been passed some twenty-five public acts and a similar number of private bills, no act of importance has passed both Houses of Congress. The business of the House is about one month in advance of that of the Senate, but the latest bills are becoming somewhat clogged in both Houses. It is evident that a general tariff bill must be abandoned, and that the placing on the free list of coffee and tea, and a few minor alterations is all that can be expected. There are a number of very important measures yet pending, and it is to be hoped that no further waste of time, by making speeches for home consumption, will be indulged in.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN KANSAS.

I have met a delegation of very intelligent citizens from Kansas, some of whom are not at all connected with the Government, or active politicians, and they affirm that the public sentiment is unanimous for the renomination and re-election of President Grant. At the late State Convention there was displayed more than the usual enthusiasm on such occasions. They also say that the Senatorial investigation was one-sided and inaccurate, and while it may damage the reputation of the State abroad, it has had no effect upon public sentiment at home.

THE GENERAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

A number of our most intelligent and influential Germans have organized themselves for the purpose of preparing documents calculated to remove the impressions of hostility which Carl Schurz' speeches have made. One of them will be a concise synopsis of the achievements of the Republican party during the last ten years. Another will be a history of the financial operations of the government; a third will give an explanation of the "sale of arms" question as soon as the investigation is finished. It is expected that all friends of the administration, through the Congressional Committee, will give these pamphlets an extensive circulation.

THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILWAY.

There was quite a struggle in the House yesterday between the two great railways rivals, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania Central. The friends of the latter confident of obtaining a two thirds vote, intended to pass the bill locating the depot near Pennsylvania avenue by the suspension of the rules, but they failed by a close vote. The Baltimore and Ohio interest has made a fierce struggle to keep its rival from this desirable location, but it looks as though it would fail.

JAPANESE EMBASSY REVIEWING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the past week the fire commissioner afforded the Japanese Embassy an opportunity to see the workings our system for the extinguishment of fires. The engines were upon the ground with their usual promptness, within a few minutes after the alarm had been struck by telegraph, and we understand that the Embassadors expressed themselves very desirous of securing the introduction of a similar system in their own country. The fact is, that the American system of telegraphic alarm and steam fire engines is the best in the world, and a model to all nations.

Our meteorological signal system of reporting the state of the weather and temperature in the various sections of our extended country was also exhibited, and greatly astonished them with its wonderful celerity and accuracy.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

I have information from competent authority that neither the President or the Cabinet despair of our adjustment of the Alabama controversy, and are breaking up the late treaty. Neither nation can afford upon a technical ground either to declare hostilities, or to permit the irritating question to remain open. I understand that there is an approach to an agreement between the two governments, which will be substituted for the indirect damages claimed in the brief which our government has submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

FOREIGN.

Late Australian News.

Naval Engagement Imminent at Aspinwall —Colonists for Nebraska—Minister Schenck's Last Reception—Affairs in Mexico—Gen. Trochu's Libel Suit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TRIAL OF DR. MINOR POSTPONED.

LONDON, March 27.—The trial of William Chester Minor, an American physician, who shot and killed a laborer named George Merritt in Lambeth, February 17th, has been postponed, the prisoner's counsel having entered a plea of insanity.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Sidonian has arrived off.

MINISTER SCHENCK'S LAST RECEPTION.

Minister Schenck's last reception is announced for Saturday night next.

COLONISTS FOR NEBRASKA.

The steamship Nestoria, from Liverpool, left yesterday for Norfolk, Virginia, and Baltimore, Maryland, and took one hundred and fifty colonists, who intend settling in Nebraska.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

The Tichborne claimant appeals to the public for subscriptions to aid him in defending himself against the charge of perjury.

MEXICO.

DISORDER AND ANARCHY.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 21, *via* HAVANA, March 27.—Disorder and anarchy prevails throughout the republic. Persons and property are outraged wherever the Government troops are absent. Levies continue to be made. The army increases and desperadoes are committed by the authorities in many localities. The journals are filled with complaints. Agricultural industry is ruined. The prospects are good for the Government triumphing in the struggle, but the chances for peace are remote.

CONSPIRATOR ARRESTED.

Gen. Angel Martinez has been arrested and placed in solitary confinement, charged with conspiracy against the Government.

MONETARY PANIC.

Press articles calling in question the solvency of the London and Mexico bank produced a panic and run on the bank, which was successfully met.

PURSUING REVOLUTIONISTS.

General Rocha is in Durango, pursuing one wing of the revolutionists, who are unable to make a stand, and General Corvella pursues another wing. Having wounded Saltillo, General Alatorre is pursuing bandits in the State of Puebla.

PROTECTING RAILWAY TRAINS.

Trains are protected by Government troops on the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway.

CONGRESS.

Congress assembles on April 1.

CONSUL AT LIVERPOOL.

The Government has officially stated that Victor Shakery is not Mexican Consul at Liverpool, and that documents signed by Shakery on the part of the Republic of Mexico are invalid.

REVOLUTIONISTS SENTENCED.

Several members of the Oaxaca Legislature and Supreme Court, implicated in the revolution, have been condemned to five years' imprisonment and loss of citizenship.

PRESSING IN MEN.

Guerro Rodriguez, a revolutionary leader, is pressing men into service.

MARKING DESERTERS.

The men deserting the revolutionists, on being recaptured, have their ears cut off.

ATTENTIONS TO WM. C. BRYANT.

Extraordinary attention was shown Mr. Bryant at the Capital. He was received by President Juarez and visited by members of the Cabinet. The Mexicans were soon disabused of the idea at first entertained by some that Bryant came to Mexico on a political mission.

AUSTRALIA.

THE BISHOP PATTERSON MURDER.

AUCKLAND, February 24.—S. Rosario visited Magahu to investigate the Bishop Patterson murder. The natives fired on the boats. The ship shelled the village. The sailors burned the canoes and killed a number of the natives.

THE TIN MINES.

Another rich deposit of strain tin, giving over seventy per cent. of metal, was found near Tontrifield. The mania for mining speculation is rife.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

The Chamber of Commerce is urging the Government to have steamers with telegrams from the terminus of the Angelo and Australian cable to Normantown, where the Queensland line terminates. The overland telegraph line is now nearly ready. The company has fixed the charge on twenty words from Adelville to London at forty-five dollars.

SHIPWRECKED KANAKAS.

Queensland's war steamer Baswisk picked up a water-logged schooner named befaside, and found fourteen dying Kanakas aboard and a dead dead in the hold. The vessel is supposed to be the Peri, which disappeared from the Fiji canal two months ago with a part of Warburton's murderers.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

A royal commission has been appointed to inquire into the best mode of constructing railways, and report on the eligibility of adopting the American system.

FRANCE.

TROCHU S. LIBEL SUIT.

PARIS, March 27.—The trial of action for libe brought by General Trochu against the news paper *Figaro* commenceed to-day, and attracted a large crowd of spectators. M. Vitu, the author of the articles complained of, pleaded good faith in writing the same. Gen. Trochu was examined as a witness, and in the course of his evidence sought to prove that his honor had been attacked. Among the witnesses who testified in favor of the defence were Count Palikao, ex-Minister of the Chevreau, Vaitry, Magne, M. Pietri and the Marquis de Andelarre. Their testimony went to show that Trochu was at first devoted to the Emperor, and when the Empire fell he gave all the assistance in his power to the Government of the 4th of September.

ASSEMBLY RECESS.

A committee of the Assembly has reported in favor of a recess of two weeks, to begin on the 30th instant.

WEST INDIES.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.

JAMAICA, March 26, *via* HAVANA, March 27.—The steamer Elba, which has arrived from Aspinwall, reports that things were coming to a crisis between the

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THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 90½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110⅜.

MR. NEGLEY has succeeded, after a long [illegible] in getting permission of the consider his steamboat bill to[illegible] and the rules suspended, and thus succeeded in forcing aside all other business until this important bill is passed finally.

WE take the following from the New York *Tribune*. It shows the way the press outside of the State look upon the recent act of our State Senate on the libel law of Senator Graham:

"The Legislature of Pennsylvania is in no mind to have an unrestrained press free to pry into its conduct, and exercise a wholesome restraint oir legislation. The bill recently brought into that enlightened body, by the Editorial Association of the State, for the protection of the press, was incontinently killed, and the present uncivilized and imperfect provisions remain in force, almost silencing the State press in its efforts to reform abuse and denounce dishonesty."

ALECK MCCLURE can congratulate himself that a majority of the committee drawn to investigate and report on the Gray-McClure contested election case are Democratic. They have awarded the seat to him and ousted Colonel Gray, by a strict party vote of Democratic, against three Republi[illegible]. The Senate will probably ratify the action of the committee, also by a party vote, with the addition of one from our side of the House, probably Mr. Davis. We shall reserve any opinion until we have seen the report in full, and in the mean time repeat what we have before said, if McClure is really entitled to the seat he ought to be awarded it.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Convention which nominated Grant and Co[illegible] Chicago on May 21st[illegible] 650 delegates[illegible] mo[illegible] was the choice of the [illegible] to which he was subsequently triumphantly elected. For the Vice-Presidency there were five ballots taken before a choice was made. In order to refresh the memory on the subject we herewith present an abstract of the tally.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Wade	149	171	178	204	427
Colfax	118	148	164	186	822
Fenton	132	144	139	144	75
Wilson	119	112	102	87	11
Curtin	52	45	40	withdrawn.	
Hamlin	30	29	25	25	—
Speed	22	—	—	—	—
Harlan	16	—	—	—	—
Cresswell	14	—	—	—	—
Kelley	1	—	—	—	—

WE never could see the propriety of keeping one hundred millions of dollars locked up in the National treasury, although that has been the custom of all the secretaries since the war closed. There is certainly no danger of a sudden run on the government, as there is nothing payable on demand, except a few thousand coin certificates. This large sum costs the country in interest about six millions per annum, and at least two-thirds of that sum could be saved by pursuing a different policy. In addition, if one third of this amount should be used to the reduction of an equivalent [illegible] of bonds, our interest account would be further reduced. The amount [illegible]nted as in the treasury is, of course, distributed all over the country in the [illegible]nt depositaries, and it is therefore easy to keep a considerable sum on hand, but surely need not be near so large as one hundred millions. Secretary [illegible]ell ought to heed the many wishes [illegible]ed in this matter.

WE HAVE ever held it as a cardinal principle of political faith that any man who steps outside of the party ranks to accomplish the defeat of men and measures personally obnoxious to himself, by so doing divorces himself from the party. The individual who openly deserts and enlists under the banner of the political enemy is much more worthy esteem and admiration, than the double dealing traitor who cannot be shaken off but remains to do his dirty work under the protection of those he is striving to injure. In commenting on this subject the New York *Times* says:

"The lesson read by Senator Wilson to discontented Republicans is a very timely one. He pointed out that no matter how influential a man might be while acting within the party lines, he lost all his influence when he forsook his party. It is quite right that it should be so. Reforms can be accomplished by a man acting with his party much sooner than by openly proving faithless, and substantially playing into the hands of the opposite party. We are passing through a very bitter canvass, and many disagreeable things have happened, and many more will happen. But Republicans who in any way work for Democratic victories will find themselves quickly forsaken by the bulk of the people, who are (as we have often said) far wiser than their so-called 'leaders.'"

SENATOR SUMNER entered his protest against being compelled to appear before the [illegible] Investigation Committee, on the ground [illegible] a Senator, acting under oath, [illegible]eveal what he hears. Truly [illegible] excuse, and places the honorable gentleman in a ridiculous attitude before the country. He voluntarily introduced a preamble and resolutions into the Senate, asking for an investigation into what appeared to be grave charges against the integrity of government officers, and now, when called on to produce the evidence upon which the inquiry was based, he protests, and attempts to decline. We submit heartily that this entire proceeding has been little less than disgraceful, and this last move of Sumner's will be quoted, to his injury, as long as he shall remain in public life. How can the committee do their work wholly unless they obtain the testimony upon which the original charges were based? Why does Sumner decline to furnish that testimony? Perhaps he has none to furnish, and the whole thing is a shallow pretense, instituted, amid a grand flourish of trumpets, in order to injure the [illegible]t. It looks much like it, and we [illegible] the committee will compel both [illegible] and Schurz to take the stand and [illegible] they know, or swear that they know nothing. In this way only shall our government be fully vindicated.

IF THE MOVEMENT now being made in the Pennsylvania Legislature to secure an appropriation for the purpose of marking the precise positions of our State troops in the memorable battle of Gettysburg, can be stripped of the idea that shrewd speculators want such action to enhance the interest of a certain place of summer resort, then we presume it should pass. Shortly after the war, a party of capitalists purchased nearly the entire site on which the terrible struggle for the union took place, and since they have used all sorts of tricks and devises to enhance the value of the rugged and picturesque grounds. We do not exactly see why the tax payers should be burdened with the cost of embellishing the battle field. inasmuch as a few capitalists are to reap the entire benefits therefrom. Several years ago the farce was gone through of a conclave of ex-rebel and ex-Federal officers to fix the relative positions occupied by the various brigades and regiments in the memorable fight, but aside from a general jamboree of jolly good fellows well met, an extraordinary patronage of the hotel and Katalysine waters, a harvest for amateur relic gatherers and map drawers, no practical good resulted either to history or the nation. As Pennsylvanians, we all turn with pride to the field of Gettysburg, but let it remain as it was, and rather than pay money out of the State Treasury to advance the interests of a few speculators, let tradition tell its thrilling stories, without the aid of monuments and elaborated stones.

TRIPARTITE BRIDGE.

We bespeak attention to the communication of *Viadex* on the fourth page of this paper, on the subject of the three-armed or Tripartite Bridge. It is especially interesting as embodying an extract from the editorial columns of this paper of date February 18, 1846. It thence appears that twenty-six years ago a plan of tripartiting our rivers, with estimates of the cost, was prepared by the late Jno. A. Roebling; that this plan was approved by the City Councils of that day, and strongly commended by the press. It is note-worthy that the bridge now about to be erected is on nearly the same plan as that of Mr. Roebling, differing from it favorably in the greater hight and wider spaces or archways, and costly character of the structure—the one now proposed being estimated to cost $1,000,000, while the former estimates were $250,000.

The Tripartite is now a fixed fact of the near future, the amount subscribed being sufficient to warrant the letting of the contract, and the character of the stockholders and directors, as now organized, affording every assurance that the work will be begun, and vigorously prosecuted to completion. We think, also, that the character of those engaged in the enterprise justifies the expectation that the plans to be adopted will be such as will present the least possible obstruction in the channels to their free navigation. The bridge company should, and, doubtless, will so locate their abutments and piers that our river men will have no cause to complain, as any other course would be condemned by the whole commercial community.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The proposed removal of the Capital, from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, now being agitated throughout the State, ought to bring out a full expression of opinion. The subject is not a new one by any means, it is as old as the present seat of State government, at least. When the State was without railroads, it was quite an object to locate the Capital as near the centre as possible, in order that the difficulties, dangers and inconveniences of travel might be fairly imposed. This argument does not apply at the present time, as it is quite as easy to reach Philadelphia from almost any of the State, as it is Harrisburg. Again it has been urged that the Legislature should be removed from large cities in order that it might enact proper laws, free from outside influence. If this argument was ever of any account, it does not apply now, for the same reason as that given above, viz.: the great facility now afforded for easy, rapid, and safe travel. It is not more difficult to step into a magnificent silver palace sleeping car, and in a few hours glide from Philadelphia or Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, than it is to walk a dozen squares or so through a city, to reach the Capital, and not much more costly either. Then again, a serious objection to a removal of the State house is its great cost, say two or three millions. We admit that there is force in this; but a few of Governor Geary's State agents could foot this bill, and not suffer much either, whilst furnishing us with a new and beautiful State house, in our delightful metropolitan city of brotherly love.

There are many objections to retaining the seat of government at Harrisburg, and the principal one is the utter absence of a single first-class hotel, where a stranger can be properly accommodated. We have often tried it, and always left the town heartily disgusted. Nor can this defect be remedied, as the town is too small to support a first-class establishment when the Legislature is not in session. Another objection can be raised, that there are no houses of amusement—nothing to divert the mind of the members from the dull routine of official life—and to such persons as usually find seats in the Legislature—men of refinement, taste, culture, etc.—this becomes dreadfully tiresome before the three months' term is up. It is almost out of the question for a member to take his family with him during a sojourn at the State capital, as there is absolutely nothing to prevent their death from *ennui*, if their visit is prolonged, and it is wrong to deny the legislators the privilege of the family circle.

All this would be changed if the capital were removed to Philadelphia. Good hotel accommodations could be secured, or comfortable lodgings in private dwelling houses; concerts, operas, lectures, and the delights of the drama could be resorted to, in order to quiet and please the mind, and make up for the unrest caused by continued absence from home. One would be delighted to take his family with him to Philadelphia, without endangering their lives either from drinking fetid water, eating solid chunks of unbaked dough, otherwise known as Harrisburg flap-jacks, or *ennui*. In fact, we should not object to a short stay in Philadelphia ourself, but Harrisburg, never, not if we could help it.

On the whole, if it were not for the expense of the removal, and the sadness it would cause among the hotel keepers at the present State Capital (for whom we care not, personally) and other drawbacks we would think well of the proposition to shift the Legislature to our big city at the other end of the state. How would it do to submit the question to a vote? That is the popular way to get rid of unpopular questions, but we fear it would be all the state against Harrisburg, and Harrisburg could'nt stand that.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Mr. Senator Sumner has indulged in the questionable pleasure of an interview. That prince of Bohemians, George Alfred Townsend was the end man in the case, and he publishes the result of his conversation with the irate Senator of Massachusetts in the New York *Tribune*. In reproducing the subject matter of the interview, we wish to disclaim on the part of General James K. Moorhead, any heresy towards the Republican party or President Grant, although we do so without consulting with him. It is hardly possible that he has deserted from the ranks and quite certain that he is as true and loyal as ever to Republican principles. However, as his name has been used in connection with the forthcoming mongrel and abortive Cincinnati Convention, we think it is but due his political friends that he should rise to explain. Mr. Townsend writes:

Mr. Sumner is concerned about the Cincinnati Convention. He believes it ought to be a Republican Convention—Republican in the larger, broader sense of a common country, legible legislation and, an executive, like Grant, whose mind will permeate and illuminate his party, and make all feel that we are not sailing side-wise or top-foremost, but straight on. He believes that President Grant is not a Republican President—and, by the way, Mr. Sumner ought to know what Republicanism is, for he gave the name to the party, if any one may be said to have done so. Even as early as 1854, when John A. Andrew wrote him a letter, imploring him to appear at Worcester and address the new Convention there, Mr. Sumner said, in the course of his speech—and the applause which followed it accepted the name he gave it—"We meet as Republicans to declare moral war on the oligarchy of Slavery."

The Senator gave me the names of several gentlemen whom he understood were to appear in Cincinnati as volunteer delegates. I think I violate no confidence in naming, among others, President Woolsey, long at the head of Yale College, a gentleman now in his 71st year, who took the Professorship of Greek there in 1837, and became President in 1846. Ex-Senator Foster of Connecticut has also indicated his hope in that Convention; he is a direct descendant of Miles Standish, a graduate of Brown University, and a Doctor of Laws, and he was made a Senator in Congress in 1855, and he presided over the Senate after the death of Mr. Lincoln. *I was also told that Mr. James K. Moorhead of Pittsburgh, one of the wealthiest and most respectable men in the Keystone State, looks to Cincinnati as the real Republican Convention of the crisis, and will give it his support.* Mr. Moorhead was ten years in Congress. Mr. Samuel Bowles of Springfield, an editor, whose life is as bold as his journal, will also go to Cincinnati. Mr. Sumner thinks that the present administration has exceeded that of Andrew Jackson in violence of personal purpose and attack upon other departments of the Government, and it is not improbable that, before long, we shall hear from him, reviewing the personality of the administration, and its debasing influence upon the public morals and the people. Whatever position Mr. Sumner may take toward this Convention, I feel assured that he is in sympathy with it, as an old Republican, and yet a man who, in the wear and tear of a long public life, has of late become entoned with a more mellow charity and sympathy for all people, North and South. The Southern people who look to the interests of their children will not be blind to these healing opportunities, when the most ardent men in the extreme North are at last impressed with the needs of all, and wish to see a more perfect union, with justice, tranquility, harmony and good understanding re-established.

TRIPARTITE BRIDGE COMPANY.

MESSRS. EDITORS: For the benefit of the citizens of the lower part of Allegheny, will you please publish this part of the supplement to the charter of the Tripartite Bridge Company, which the company are now urging the Legislature to pass:

"SEC. 3. That the said Tripartite Bridge Company of Pittsburgh may, if they deem it advisable so to do, erect and construct an embankment or crib so as to form a causeway extending from Pittsburgh shore at the Point or confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers to the central or main abutment or pier, shall be erected in the river on the bar below the Point, and at the said central abutment or pier the Allegheny branch or arm of said bridge shall connect with the Monongahela branch or arm thereof; this said causeway to form a part of their improvement, and to be in lieu of the Pittsburgh branch or arm of said bridge."

Now, Mr. Editor, this is part of the modification which this company is trying to sneak through the Legislature. Will the citizens of Allegheny, through their Councils, permit the Allegheny river to be closed entirely up for a distance of 1,200 feet by an embankment over fifty feet in height, which would undoubtedly overflood the lower part of Allegheny on every rise out of the Allegheny river?

ALLEGHENY.

KANSAS.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., March 21, 1872.

My last letter was written at Quincy. Shortly after penning it we left that place via the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and a ride of about ten hours over jolting prairie and across pleasant valleys, by strips of diminutive forest and along winding creeks and crooked rivulets, sufficed to carry us across the entire State of Missouri and land us in the city of St. Joe.

St. Joseph is situated upon the eastern bank of the Missouri river. Its site upon the river bluffs is not a beautiful one, though perhaps it may lay claim to being somewhat picturesque. It is perhaps, as compactly built as any city we have seen west of the Mississippi, the business portion of the town being particularly so, and containing many handsome blocks which would do credit to older towns. The city contains a population of about 25,000, though, like all other western communities, the people place a much larger estimate on their own numbers. The climate in this surrounding country is healthful, and the soil rich and fertile. Several railroads terminate here, and the city will doubtless long continue to be as it is now, one of the most important commercial points in the Missouri valley.

A pleasant ride on the Kansas City and Council Bluffs Railway along the valley of the Missouri brought us to the little, shabby village of East Leavenworth, from which after a delay of an hour or more we were transported by dint of bus and ferry to Leavenworth City.

Leavenworth, the metropolis of Kansas is a beautifully situated city of probably equal population with St. Joseph. It is however neither built so compactly, nor the scene of so much activity. Nevertheless, it is by no means a dull town. Its avenues and streets, all of which by the way are named from prominent tribes of Indians, are well paved and lined with handsome edifices and are usually thronged with people. In the way of journalism three daily English papers and two in the German language are published and show considerable ability. The manufacturing interest is not great but seems to be growing, and several projected establishments are likely to be erected here or in the vicinity. Coal is obtained within the city limits. A shaft has been sunken to a depth of seven hundred feet and here coal inferior in most respects to ours is obtained, the vein varying in depth from twenty-two to twenty-six inches. It is thought that by going a few hundred feet further a larger vein may be reached. The miners are paid nine cents per bushel for their work and the coal sells at from fourteen to fifteen cents per bushel.

Leavenworth people by their own neglect of the interests of their city, and by a penny-wise pound foolish regard for a little ingress of their nation, permitted Atchison City, a few years ago, to become the terminus of the great Kansas Pacific Railroad, and also allowed the great railroad bridge across the Missouri to be built at that point, thus bringing to that city several new railroads, which Leavenworth might as well have had, and giving it 20,000 inhabitants who would have located at this point. However, Leavenworth is looking better to her interests to-day. An effort; likely to be successful, is being made to divert the Pacific Railroad from Kansas City here, and a number of new railroads are now coming in over that great triumph of engineering, constructed under the supervision of the designer, General Wright, the Leavenworth bridge. This bridge deserves special mention, and I can do no better than give the following from Mr. Hutchinson's excellent little work, the "Resources of Kansas."

"The piers are each composed of three cast iron cylinders sunk by the pneumatic process from fifty to seventy feet, net simply resting on but actually *penetrating* the solid rock a distance of twelve feet. These columns are then filled with masonry and above water they are braced and tied in a substantial manner, forming a great iron pier. The bridge proper is composed of three iron spans, each 340 feet in length and the bottom chord will be fifty above extreme high water. The great height makes the approaches long and expensive. The cost of the whole structure including nearly one mile of approaches will be about $750,000 and this capital is mainly furnished by the citizens of Leavenworth county.

This bridge is now completed with the exception of bricklaying, and it is expected that in a month trains will cross it and run into the city.

"Fort Leavenworth is two miles from the city. It is a little city in itself, its inhabitants being of course of the military profession exclusively. The officers residences are handsome as any private residences here, the soldier's quarters are very commodious and the supply and storage buildings are large, imposing and well suited for their purpose. It is not of course a fortified post. Here are the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri and from here the supplies are furnished for the region west of the Mississippi clear into the heart of the Nevadas."

I had intended to speak of the great road the Government is building from the fort to the city, of the narrow gauge railroad being constucted from here to Denver, of the beautiful region of county surrounding Leavenworth, and of the "Arcadian climate of Kansas"—by the way the ground is covered with snow and there hasn't been a warm day this spring—but my letter is already too long and I shall desist. S.

KIND WORDS.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is one of the best of the excellent papers published in the smoky city.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Chronicle.*

That sterling old paper, the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, comes to us printed on new and beautiful type, and otherwise greatly improved. It is in the 87th year of its existence, and the oldest paper west of the Alleghenies, and has always been an able and fearless champion of the Whig and Republican parties. We are glad to see this evidence of its continued success.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE indicates clearly that it is prospering well. The GAZETTE deserves success, because it has long been considered one of the most reliable papers in the city. We hope it may be even more successful in the future than in the past.—*Washington Advance.*

PROTECTION.

Letter from an Illinois Farmer.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Saturday Evening, March 16, 1872.

Editor of The Iron Age: DEAR SIR:—When I saw by the papers, some time since, that the Democrats in New Hampshire had fairly and squarely thrown down the glove to the protectionists, is their then approaching State election, by scattering free trade documents and pictorial illustrations broad cast over their whole State, I looked up at Father Carey's picture (he so kindly sent me through you about a year ago, and which I had framed and hung over our library mantel-piece), and rubbing my hands, said, "Now my worthy old veteran, we've got 'em sure. Whichever of the two great political parties adopts free trade as its watchword, in whatever part of the country, I care not, is bound to go under, as certain as night follows day." The picture seemed to nod the cordial assent Mr. Carey would have given if he had been present. Of course, after this, I watched the New Hampshire canvass with more than ordinary interest, to see whether our protectionists would be on the alert and meet these enemies of their country's prosperity (some willfully, but the great majority ignorantly,) face to face, and discuss this question. I did not have to wait and watch long, for my Eastern papers were soon filled with accounts of the good work of our friends in all parts of the State; holding meetings, not in the interest of the republican party, but in the advocacy of "PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR," pure and simple—nothing more or less; and what has been the result? A total Waterloo defeat of the free trade democracy from one end of the State to the other.

The town of Manchester, which gave the Democratic candidate for Governor last year, 33 majority, now gives 480 majority the other way —a clear loss of 513 votes to free trade. If the Republicans gained these 513 votes, I am the more delighted, for I thus kill two birds with the one stone; I serve protection and Republicanism at the same time. But I repeat what I have so often said before, "ardent Republican as I am, if it should come to pass that the Republican party, at its coming National Convention, should be even silent on this question, and the Democratic party at the coming National Convention should adopt protection, I certainly shall go with it, and so going I would have plenty of Republican company."

These free traders are so miserably mean that I have no patience with them. I admire an outspoken, fair, honest opponent; but your mean, sneaking, wolf-like antagonist, who has not the courage to fight openly, I utterly detest.

Free trade papers, like our Chicago *Tribune* and your New York *Evening Post*, are mean, for they lie like thieves, and stick to it, prove it on them as often as you may. They assert, unblushingly, that "*all* duties paid on imports increase the price of such imports just the amount of the duty," when the Chicago *Tribune* knows that our duty of twenty-five cents a bushel on potatoes has no more effect on the price of potatoes in Chicago than it has on their price in Canada—that if it were taken off it would put just twenty-five cents more per bushel into the pocket of every Canadian who should send his potatoes to the Chicago market, than he now gets. Since that duty was put on potatoes, some of us have sold them in Chicago at *twenty* cents per bushel; and when we have asked the *Tribune* folks how it was that we could not get the twenty-five cents *extra*, they shrugged their shoulders and said the "*demand and supply regulated the price;*" notwithstanding that, however, in the very next issue of their paper they would repeat the lie afresh.

So with your New York *Evening Post*. When anthracite coal was selling with you at $10 and $11, and English Cannel (bituminous) at $18 and $20 a ton, it howled and asserted over and over again, that such high prices were on account of the duty of $1.25 a ton on bituminous coal; when it knew that ninety-five per cent of the coal used in New York was "anthracite," a kind of coal not imported into this country at all. They *knew* that "supply and demand regulated the price," and that the duty had nothing to do with it; yet, like its co-worker, the Chicago *Tribune*, it repeated the lie daily.

Prominent free traders (for they are now prominent in that party), Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull and John Logan, are mean, because, instead of showing their free trade hands, and coming out and fighting Grant's protection administration on that, their real ground, they pitch into Grant on personal grounds; they make his Secretary of War for obeying the law of Congress which requires him to sell the extra arms we had on hand after our rebellion war was over; they charge the Secretary of the Treasury with not accounting for all the money which the people were sold for; they charge his Secretary of the Navy with feathering his nest on some contracts for naval supplies; they charge his Postmaster-General with complicity in the infamous "straw bids" for carrying the mails; and whether they have yet charged Mr. Fish with John Bull's bluster over the Alabama treaty, I am unable to say, but I am sure it has thought they could make a point by so doing, they would not hesitate a moment—all of which charges have, so far as they have been inquired into, fallen to the ground. Such is the course that would defend a dishonest or corrupt public officer; at the same time I hold it is dishonorable, unjust, and the basest meanness, to charge by one, unless you are fully prepared to prove it. These men, knowing that Grant's administration is strong for protection, are pretty well convinced that the Republican party will sustain the protective policy it adopted in 1861; hence, they are making their side issues and covert attacks to break it up, if possible; intending, if they succeed, to organize a new party, whose *ostensible* object will be RETORM, *reform* in the revenue service; *reform* in the civil service; *reform* in the military service; *reform* in the foreign service; *reform* in the Indian service; *reform* in religious service; *reform* in the marriage service; *reform* in the funeral service; *reform* in the social service; and *reform* in every conceivable thing that they can imagine, but whose real rock foundation stone will be FREE TRADE, pure and unadulterated, although it will be so covered up with "*reform*" that many honest, well-meaning men may be led astray by it, as so many honest, well-meaning protection Democrats in Pennsylvania were induced to vote for the "Polk free trade party," in 1844, by the reiterated howl of "Hurrah for Polk, Dallas and the tariff of 1842." I caution all such to beware of these *reform hookers*. They are wolves in sheep's clothing. I understand those who are loudest in the cry of "stop thief" perfectly well; they look one way and row another.

Free traders are like the Jesuits: all things to all men. With Republicans, they are Republicans; with Democrats, they out-Herod Herod. They are well-trained. They take the full measure of every opponent man of his size, in every degree in every country, and then go for him with a will. If they want Trumbull to serve them, they flatter him with the idea he can be President, and allude to his Connecticut free-trade locofocoism of years gone by; and forthwith he's their man. If they want Sumner to aid them, they scratch his bumps of vanity and annoyance, and he leans up to them like a kitten to a yarn lamb. If they want the services of John Logan, who knows no more about the true principles of political economy than an ass does about preaching, they stir up the Kentucky Democratic animosity to Henry Clay in him, and straightway he howls "Down with tariff! Hurrah for free trade! Knowing that Schurz is nothing but a revolutionary adventurer, and has always figured in opposing any and every government under which he has lived, from the revolution in Germany, in 1848, down to his present disloyal opposition of the Government of the United States, in his infamous charge that it violated its obligations of neutrality in the late war between France and Germany, by furnishing the former with arms during the war; and knowing that nothing delights him more than to kick up a muss of some kind, which shall disturb things generally, they have enlisted him in their raid upon our protective system, which has carried us so nobly through all our troubles for the past ten years. Schurz has a good gift of the gab, and may possibly mislead some of his Teutonic friends, but when those Teutons look back and contemplate what the "Protective Zolverein" has done for *their* Fatherland, I don't think he'll make much headway among them.

If these free trader gentry want the aid of the Massachusetts (Springfield) *Republican* newspaper, they elect Bowles, its editor, a member of their "Cobden Club," and forthwith it howls—not for free trade, as that wouldn't do for old Massachusetts—but for "*revenue reform.*"

And so they go prowling about the country, using all their art and appliances in favor of their "free trade centers" in England to induce us to adopt a policy that will destroy our country and enrich that empire, whose government and people for the past hundred years, out of jealousy at our thrift and prosperity, has embraced every opportunity to pitch into us, even to the repudiating of her most solemn treaty obligations. Witness her late attempt to back out of her agreement respecting our Alabama claims.

Well, we'll see what the people say to all this at the election next fall. So good-night. Your obedient servant, AN ILLINOIS FARMER.

Following a Mournful Train.

The Wilmington *Commercial* says: "Seward deserted the Republican party—and what was it that suffered most? Chase abandoned the Republican party—and which was most hurt? Andy Johnson sought to betray the Republican party—and who got sold in the end? A swarm of small suckers, such as Cowan, Doolittle, Dixon, Van Winkle, Norton, *et id omne genus*, bartered off their little selves in the vain expectation that the Republican party went with the transaction. And now is Charles Sumner to be added to such a list?"

Isn't it to late to ask the question? Isn't Charles Sumner already "treading in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors," the almost forgotten disorganizers of the past.

Grant in Missouri.

The St. Joseph *Herald* maintains that the Liberal Republicans of 1870 are in favor of Grant, that the division of that year is healed and that Grant will command a larger Liberal Republican vote than any candidate who could be named.

It illustrates the assertion thus:

This county (Buchanan) gave B. Gratz Brown 1,253 majority, but to-day almost every Liberal Republican is pledged to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. At our last county convention, speeches were made by Messrs. Wilkinson, Chandler and others, and every allusion to the fact that the party was once more a unit and for General Grant, elicited a perfect whirlwind of applause. That is the feeling pervading the Republican masses of Missouri.

WHILE we are considering the policy of going through the farce of forbidding the slaughter of the buffalo, the English Government has resolved to take precautions against the threatened extinction of elephants in the Madras Presidency. The increase of population, with its result of increase of cultivated land, has narrowed the bounds of the elephant range, and railroads and sportsmen are rapidly destroying the whole race. As these spoatsmen are exclusively Englishmen, and must fit out expeditions at some town, it will be comparatively easy to prevent any shooting, except in the proper season, and to restrict it then. On our vast plains, however, any Congressional enactment can have but little effect. The disappearance of the buffalo would be by no means an unmixed evil, for the Indians would inevitably follow.

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

EARTH'S CHILDREN.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

Think not, proud man, because thou art
An actor on the stage to-day,
That thou alone dost take a part
No other earth-born mind could play:
There's not a proud, exulting breast—
A face so sweet—a form so fair—
A saint or sage, in life caress'd
But He, the Lord of all, could spare!

Our hearts are fan'd by dreams of pride,
We stamp our actions great or grand;
But oh, how much within, we hide
Of sly ambition's secret hand!
Unmask that heart you think so good!
Lift up the curtain! Bring the light!
No longer angel—less 1 intrude;
O intervene thou shades of night!

Father above, O were it not
For Thy almighty grace outspread,
How many known, would be forgot!
How many living, would be dead!
Dead to themselves—to every joy—
To every blessed thought of Thee:
Poor struggling things in sin's employ—
Wrecks on a wild and wintery sea!

SOME of the towns of Vermont having vaccinated most of their population, are now a little inclined to grumble because the small-pox does not come along. There is a general feeling there that all the trouble has been taken for nothing.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schnertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur, if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it, nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved, and many of them cured, by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses, and has them to suit every age and condition, and at all prices.

WHAT SPRING BRINGS WITH IT.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, Spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, and pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their mephitic influence? Certainly not the weak by nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influences by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable remvant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the animal economy, as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or (if they have already fastened upon the system) of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The fame of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly. In the case of Hostetter's Bitters it may be said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

PRATT'S IMPROVED BRACE AND SUSPENDER.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Be sensible—use them and wear Pratt's Brace. Its most prominent parts are

1. It is free from all irritating pressure under the arm. 2. It gradually adapts its expanding power and preserving a graceful and erect form. 3. It gives full and free action to the respiratory organs, thus promoting the general health of the system. 4. By preserving the body in an erect and normal position it distributes and equalizes the circulation of the blood, imparting thereby cheerfulness to the mind and vigor to the body. 5. In design and workmanship it is without a rival in the market. 6. It is a Brace and Suspender combined.

For sale by

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair),
Uniform Retail Price $1 50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

BAILEY & C

Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.

FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.

Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.

TTHS

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,

(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN

Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

WATCHES AND CHAINS.

A Large and Elegant Stock of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Fine Watches and Chains
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 Fifth Avenue.
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C. C. BOYLE.....JAS. RICHEY, JR.

C. C. BOYLE & Co.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge
Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
jy26-s&c-77

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Just opened, a complete Stock, Fresh and in Good Order, at very low prices.

White Bed Quilts,
COLORED BED QUILTS,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins,
Table Linens, Irish Linens,
Towelings, Table Napkins,

New Carpets and Oil Cloths,
NEW SILKS,
New Dress Goods,
Spring Styles, all grades, very cheap.

New Chintzes & Percales,
NEW CASSIMERES
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
At the Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

CHICAGO AND WHEELING.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY
OF THE
Excellent Qualities
OF THE

BURKE & BARNES'
Fire Proof Safes.

CHICAGO, January 25, 1872.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTS—One of your No. 8 Safes, purchased by us a few days since of Messrs. Hall, Rinkard & Co., was in our store during the great fire of October 8 and 9, 1871. We think our books and papers were preserved as well, and perhaps better, than the average of books held in safes of other manufacture.

Yours Respectfully,
S. J. SURDAM & CO.

OFFICE OF COOLEY & DWIGHT,
Commission Merchants,
No. 58 S. Canal Street,
CHICAGO, November 1, 1871.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTS—We take pleasure in adding our testimony to the valuable fire-proof qualities of your Safes. We had used one (No. 10) about seven years, and during the recent disastrous conflagration in our city, it contained our books, papers, and a large amount of money and valuable collaterals, which we found, upon opening, in a good state of preservation. The leather binding of our papers was but trifling. The binding of our books, in most instances, broke off when removed, but every one of them have been rebound and are now in daily use. The currency and vouchers in the small wooden drawers were scarcely injured, and we had no difficulty in using them

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

78 Fourth Avenue,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. Interest, at par and accrued interest.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collections made.

Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1871	115¼	115½
5-20—1862	111¾	112¼
" 1864	111¾	112¾
" 1865	111¾	112¾
" 1865 new	110¾	111
" 1867	112¾	113
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	108	108¾
Currency 6's	115¼	115½
Gold	110¼	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	94¾	95¾
Do Scrip	90¾	91
Erie	63⅜	60
Reading	113⅜	114
Lake Shore	93¾	94½
Fort Wayne	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	92¾
Rock Island	114⅜	116¼
Chicago & N. W	82⅜	82½
Do Preferred	90¾	91
St. Paul, Common	62½	63
Do. Preferred	81½	81½
Wabash	77	78
Union Pacific	58¾	58¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	32¼
Pacific Mail	62¾	63¾
West. Union Telegraph	73⅛	73½
Adams Express	97¼	97½
American Express	71¾	72¾
U. S. Express	74½	74¾
Wells, Fargo	78	78

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	60¾	60¼
Penna. Allotments	58⅛	58
Reading R. R.	57¼	57¼
Camden & Amboy	125	125
Lehigh Navigation	43¾	44
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	39¾	39
Central Transportation	46¾	46¾
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	103¾	103¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼	59¼
Philadelphia & Erie	28¾	28¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼	16¼

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Tuesday, reports money matters in that city as follows: There was an active demand for money yesterday, and all the banks were quite full of offerings of good business paper. On call loans were made at 6½ @7 per cent., but on good commercial best paper on the street cannot be done better than 8 per cent. First-class three and four months paper was quoted at 8 to 10 per cent. and good single name paper, at 10 to 12 per cent. For inferior paper 12 to 18 per cent. were common rates. The money market at New York has been quoted stringent at from 7 to 10 per cent. for a fortnight past up to Saturday last, when very suddenly rates fell to 4@5 per cent. with money reported abundant. The abundance there, however, seemed to have no influence here, the rates yesterday being about what they were all the past week.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	107¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	
U. S. 5-20s, '62	112	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '64	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112⅝	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, March 27, 1872.

Gold strong and higher, opening at 110, and closing with sales at 110⅝. Loans ranged at from 1 to 4 for carrying. Clearances $23,750,000. Governments strong and higher, in sympathy with gold. On Stock Exchange Erie was the favorite during the morning, but lost much of its hold on speculators during the afternoon. The first sale was at 66, which was followed by a rapid decline to 60, and but few sales were made between the two prices. Afterwards prices advanced to 62¾ and fell off to 60¾; advanced to 62¾ and declined to and closed at 59⅝. The foreign orders for Erie to-day were very limited. Private telegrams from London state that the decline there was attended with very large sales of long stock, and our own Stock Exchange there sold at intervals during the day, when it seemed as if some brokers could not sell stock enough for their customers. The balance of the market was buoyant and higher; the advance range was from ½ to 2¾ per cent. Ohio and Mississippi led the list on the upward turn and advanced from 48¼ to 51⅜. Rock Island advanced from 115⅜ to 117¼. The Rock Island directors have declared a dividend of 4¼ per cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 23d of April. The transfer books will close on the 8th of April. Next in point of interest were Northwestern common, Wabash, Western Union, St. Paul common, Lake Shore and New York Central, all of which are strong and higher. Union Pacific steady. In the miscellaneous list, Boston, Hartem and Erie sold up to 9¾. Quicksilver shares weak. Incidental to the Erie movement, a report was current on the street to-day that Heath & Raphael had retired from the contest, but it could not be authenticated. The London quotations for Erie are from 51 to 53 for unprotected and protected shares. Stocks at the close were strong, except Erie. Money easy at 6@7. Southern securities generally firm.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 115½; 5-20's '62, 112; do '64, 112¾; do. '65, 112⅝; new do, 111; do. '67, 112⅝; do, 68, 112⅝; 10-40's, 108¾; currency 6's, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95; Tennessee, old, 67; do. new, 67; Virginia, new, 55; do. old, 54¾; North Carolina, old, 36; do. new, none.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 73; Quicksilver, 42¾; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co., 78; American Merchants Union, 72; United States, 72; Pacific Mail, 63¾; New York Central, 95¾; Scrip, 91; Erie, 59¾; do. preferred, 78; Harlem, 111½; do. preferred, 125; Reading, 114; Michigan Central, 115; C. & P., 92¼; Northwestern, 82¾; do. preferred, 94¾; Rock Island, 116¼; New Jersey Central, 112½; St. Paul, 62¾; do. preferred, 81; Wabash, 77¾; do. preferred, 81; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 25; do. preferred, 64; Chicago & Alton, 116½; do. preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; C. C. & C., 89; Burlington & Quincy, 132; Lake Shore, 94½; Panama, 275½; Illinois Central, 131; Union Pacific, 38½; C. P. bonds, 101¼; Union do., 91¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 112.

Iron Markets.

CINCINNATI.—The receipts are more liberal, but prices are well sustained, and are a little higher on some grades. We quote: Hot blast—No. 1 charcoal foundry ₱ ton, $50.00@52.00; No. 2 do., $49.00@50.00; forge, $47.00@48.00. Cold blast—Charcoal, $50.00@60.00; do. car wheel, $55.00@62.00. Hot blast, stone coal—No. 1 foundry, $48.00@51.00; No. 2 do., $45.00@46.00; forge, $45.00@48.00; blooms, $90.00@100.00. Scrap iron—Wrought, 2@2¼c.; do. cast, 1¼@1¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady: extra $1.63½; amber $1.58@1.56. Corn firm at 49¼c. Oats dull and nominal; State 39c. Clover seed firm at $5.10.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1872.

The general markets are quiet and devoid of anything particularly new or important; trade is fair, for the season, and improving. Ashes and Apples, steady but unchanged. There is a continued good demand for the best grades of Butter, and prime to choice is selling readily at 30@33. Beans scarce and higher; prime to choice navy, $2.75@3.00 ₱ bushel—there is considerable inquiry. Cheese is in light supply, but the demand is only fair and prices are unchanged; Goshen, 19@20; Factory, 17@18. Canned Goods firm, the demand is increasing and prices stiffening. Eggs a little weak, but prices are without quotable change; sales at 23@24, and some holders are still asking 25. Flour is steady with a fair local trade, but unchanged. Grain is quiet; we hear of sales of red wheat at $1.64@1.65, but at present no considerable amount could be sold at these quotations, as the mills are reported as being pretty well stocked. Nothing new in regard to Oats, Rye, Barley or Corn. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Hay is in steady demand, and baled may be quoted at $25@27, as to quality. Onion sets in steady demand, with sales of eastern at $4.00@4.50 ₱ bushel, and western at $5.00@5.50. There is a fair local demand for Potatoes, with sales, in a jobbing way, at 75@80 cts. ₱ bushel. No change in Provisions, and the same is true of Seed.

LATEST RIO TELEGRAM ON COFFEE.

Rio, March 7th.

Purchases since 4th	none.
Stock	218,000 bags.
Daily receipts	2,000 "
Cost unchanged.	

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1872.

CATTLE.

Trade thus far has been rather dull, and the indications at this writing are that it will continue so during the balance of the week. The offerings, although not large, seem to be in excess of the demand; this was evident from the fact there were a number of droves in the pens to-day unsold—the great trouble consisted in one thing, buyers and sellers were unable to come together. There was an average number of buyers in attendance from New York, and one or two from Philadelphia; several small bunches have been sold for shipment to the former place, but, up until noon to-day, so far as we could learn, not a single bullock had been taken on Philadelphia account; the buyers from the last named place alleged that they could not pay the prices demanded, and the inference is that, unless they can buy much lower in prices, they will not buy at all—however, they may change their minds within the next 48 hours. At best, the cattle trade is not in a very good condition for operators generally, the margins for shippers having been very small; cattle are higher relatively in the west than they are in the east, and shippers who get no passes and drawbacks have not been doing much good of late. Hence they are operating with more caution, taking less risks than formerly, and, as the saying is among stock men, "want to get the worth of their money."

Ulery Bro, sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
11	9,530	4 50	2	2,580	6 00
2 ews	1,060	4 50	1 stag	1,210	5 50

Smith, Watson & B sold:

14	16,140	6 20	17	20,670	6 30

Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:

56	41,440	6 15	14	21,350	6 15
2	2,590	5 30	2	2,610	4 00

Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:

16	19,980	6 50	16	19,580	6 50
15	18,050	6 00	19	20,020	6 50
38	39,980	5 87	3	3,860	6 00
39	39,100	6 10	2	3,395	5 40

Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:

17	per head	$60 00	1	per head	$40 00
1	1,370	5 75	1	per head	$59 00

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:

6	10,389	6 62	2	3,120	6 50

HOGS.

The hog market continues dull and notwithstanding the receipts, so far as we could learn, have not been much larger than usual, prices, particularly for the best grades, have still further declined. Philadelphia hogs, which on Saturday were quoted at 5¾@5¾, against 6,00 last week, the day above 4.75@5.00, and even at this decline the inquiry is light and trade, as already intimated, dull. Yorkers (which means common light hogs) have undergone but little change in price, ranging from 4.25 to 4.50, according to quality. Some holders refuse to sell at the decline above mentioned and will probably ship on further east. Nothing comprises most of the sales thus far this week:

Ulery Bro., sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
130	28,140	4 50	82	20,440	5 00
79	19,740	4 60	5	1,550	4 00

Smith, Watson & B, sold:

84	15,350	4 50	118	21,020	4 50
45	10,030	4 40	63	10,140	4 50
40	7,340	4 50	63	10,140	4 50
59	14,840	5 25	40	9,900	5 25

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

53	11,970	4 40	170	21,140	4 37
67	13,900	4 45	72	12,520	4 50
36	9,210	5 30	27	3,430	4 40
50	12,590	5 35	98	24,970	4 45
99	25,560	4 45	154	20,640	4 55
117	23,180	4 50	3	14,110	4 50

Sadler, Haven & Co., sold:

97	24,620	5 25	74	19,970	5 25
97	26,300	5 00	60	11,760	4 50
97	24,620	5 25	74	12,570	4 55

Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:

79	22,650	5 20	80	21,470	5 10
50	12,230	5 10	8	1,540	4 85

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

69	13,170	4 45	69	12,570	4 45
145	25,050	4 50	162	23,870	4 12
156	22,700	4 60	36	7,850	4 45
138	25,200	4 50	40	8,120	4 55

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep is unusually large this week, all the pens being full to overflowing, and as the advices from the east are rather discouraging, the market is sluggish and prices are lower; the best grades are quoted at 5¾@6 per cwt and common sheep are down possibly 50 cts. Prime 95 to 100 ₱. fine wool sheep may be quoted at 5¾@6 cts; against 6@6¼ for same grades last week, and the bulk of the sales at 5¾@5¾ to 6 ₱. but our quotations may be relied on as being very close to the mark. Following is a pretty full report of the sales during the past three days:

Ulery Bro, sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
69	4,220	7 25	62	5,130	7 50
...	...	...	247	22,880	8 85

Smith, Watson & B, sold:

152	15,100	8 55	90	7,120	7 75
148	12,230	7 87	146	12,770	8 50

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

405	29,680	7 90	133	30,410	7 90
172	14,10	8 85	162	15,460	8 80
66	9,510	10 20	637	67,010	8 50
150	13,040	8 20	309	30,880	8 75
...	...	...	37	1,980	6 25

Sadler, H & Co., sold:

47	4,230	8 60	139	11,360	7 50
261	22,400	8 60	85	5,480	7 10
160	13,809	8 40	481	42,980	8 70
...	...	...	185	15,770	8 40

Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:

311	29,870	9 00	627	62,150	9 00
465	43,330	8 90	161	14,710	8 80
...	...	...	182	15,389	8 25

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:

158	14,620	8 85	30	2,430	8 40

Wool Market.

BOSTON.—In the Wool market the quietness reported last week has degenerated into positive dullness, and most of our dealers and commission merchants report an excessively meagre business. In fact, the transactions in domestic staple foot up smaller than for any week since the opening of the current wool season. One very good reason for this general absence of trade is the almost entire exhaustion of stocks, which has been so far reduced as to afford no selection to buyers, who have to take what they can get, and pay such prices as the sellers may be pleased to name.

Sales of domestic for the week have been very small for this market, and foot up only about 200,000 lbs., consisting chiefly of pulled wool. Included are 40,000 lbs. unwashed fleece, at 50@52c; 15,000 lbs. Wisconsin, 77c; 6,000 lbs. X Ohio, 81c; 1,000 lbs. X Michigan, 80c; 500 lbs. coarse western, 81c; 12,000 lbs. X New York, 75c; 6,500 lbs. mixed fleeces, 76c; 2,000 lbs. scoured, 98@$1.08; 12,000 lbs. do., 87½c; 500 lbs. black, 65c.

In pulled wool, sales of 6,000 lbs. western super at 72½c; 5,000 lbs. do. do., 75c; 3,000 lbs. country do, 90c; 3,000 lbs. do., 85c; 3,200 lbs. No. 1 scoured, 84c; 2,000 lbs. No. 1, 86c; 1,000 lbs. extra, 78c; 2,000 lbs. do., 85c; 4,000 lbs. do., 90c; 5,000 lbs. do.; 90c; 5,000 lbs. double extra, 85c; 1,000 lbs. super, 87½c; 1,100 lbs. do., 89½; @94c; 900 lbs. do., 94c; 1,200 lbs., 96c; 2,000 lbs. extra, 77½c; 1,200 lbs. No. 1, 65c; 2,000 lbs. black, 65c; 4,000 lbs. eastern super, 95c; 1,500 lbs. do. do., $1.00; 10,000 lbs. Canada do., 79c.

In combing wool sales of 10,000 lbs. Canada, at 90c; 500 lbs. unwashed, at 65c; 500 lbs. Canada pulled, at 90c; 1,000 lbs. do. do., 88c; 12,500 lbs. do. do., 89c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Wm. Smith, metal	11	Nimick Co, metal	7
Hallman & H, metal	2	J. Wood Son & Co, m	5
Paul, J & Co., metal	1	Lewis O & P, metal	6
Coleman, R & Co., m	1	Zug & Co., metal	7
...	...	...	59

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff, B & Co., met.	4	Reese, G & Co., met.	2
Spang, C & Co., met	3	Lucy Furnace, ore	2
Zug & Co., metal	2	Shoenberger & Co. o	15
Moorhead & Co., met	1	Zug & Co., ore	3
Jones & L, metal	1	Kloman, C & Co ore	3
Union Iron Mills	1	Pitts Bolt Co, ore	2
Hussey, W & Co., ore	1	...	...
...	...	...	40

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. Moorhead, metal	16	J. Reamer, metal	3
J. A. Caughey, met.	9	Brown & Co., metal	3
Nimick & Co., metal	1	R. Wister, metal	2
...	...	...	34

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. Marshall & Co m.	1	Byers, McC & Co, m	4
...	...	...	5

WEST PENN R. R.

Graff, B. & Co., m.	1		

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The dry goods business is pretty lively and market firm. We quote: Adriatic brown sheetings at 14½c; Indian Head 15c; Broadway 12¼c; Bedford R 10¼c; Graniteville E E 14c; Mount Vernon C 11½c; Western World 11½c; Appleton and Adriatic A brown drills 15c; Alabama Omnibungs 13@13½c; Augusta do do 16@16½c; Milledgeville do 18c; Canoe River brown and slate jeans 11¾c; Indian Orchard Improved corset jeans 13¾c; Rockport bleached 14¾c; Cabot A bleached muslins 15c; do 5-4 bleached sheetings 19c; Pride of the West do 21c; Pocasset Canoe 14½c; Utica 36 inch 19c; do Nonpariel 20c; do 5-4 sheetings 30c; do 6-4 do 37½c; do 9-4 do 55c; do 10-4 do 60c; Dunnell's fancy prints 11¾c; do purples 12c; Hartel fancies 12½c; do Swiss rubles 10c; Pacific Mills fancies 12c, and Simpson's mourning prints 11c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1872.

The market is reported a shade stronger for crude with a sale of 2,000 bbls—at Parker—at $3,41 ₱ bbl. Refined, also, a shade firmer but prices are without quotable change; March, 21½; April, 22@22¼; May, 23. However, notwithstanding the exports from this point have been comparatively light for some weeks, stocks in Philadelphia are large, and in the face of the fact that the price of refined oil is down to if not below the cost of production, there is not much inquiry for it.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Sunbeam O W, account T Miller 148

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. AND W. P. R. R. March 26.

P. Weisenberger 148 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Wortmser, M & Co.. 300 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 639 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 103 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Vesta Oil Works, 395 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

John Spear & Co., 262 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,848 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Holdship & Co., 99 bbls ref oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Ralston & W, 267 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phlad.

Total ..... 366 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 27—5 P. M.—Consols, 93; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; '65, 93¾; '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, March 27.—Rentes 56f.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Cotton steady; middling upland 11@11¼d. Red spring wheat 10s 9d@11s 1d; red winter 11s 8d. Flour 26@26s 6d. Corn 28s. Mess pork 50s. Cheese 70s.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton active and advanced; middling upland 23c. Flour quiet and unchanged; super western and State $6.20@6.55; common to good extra $6.65@6.95. Good to choice $7.00@7.60; white wheat western $7.65@8.25; extra Ohio $6.95@7.95; St. Louis $7.00@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal; unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at 88½c. Wheat dull and declining for spring; good middling demand for amber spring: No. 2 store $1.50@1.54; afloat $1.56@1.57; winter red western $1.67@1.70; amber $1.71@1.74. Rye quiet at 88½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firmer and in moderate demand; western mixed afloat 70½c. Oats dull; western 53@55c; Ohio 55½@58c. Eggs dull in buyer's favor: 23@24c. Hay firm; shipping, $1.00@1.05; prime, $1.10@1.15. Hops firm at 56@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868. Leather in fair request and firm at 28@29½c. Oil cake firm at 27½c. Wool quiet; unwashed 40c; pulled 48@58c. Coffee dull; Rio 17¼@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¼@8¾c; Cuba 8¼@9c; Havana 9@9¼c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 60@70c. Rice firm at 9@9½c. Crude petroleum 12¾c; refined in bond and free quiet and easier; new mess $12,75@12,80; mess April $12,75; May $13. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard more active and easier; No. 1 to prime steam 8¼@8¾c; kettle 9¼c; April 8¾c; June 9¼c. Butter steady; western 11@24c. Cheese quiet.

Metals.—Manufactured copper firmer; Ingot Lake active and firmer at 33c cash. Iron: Scotch pig firmly held at $50@54; American $49@52; Russia sheet firm at 17½@18c; gold. Nails strong; cut $5,25; clinch $6,75@7,25; horse shoe 20@33c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 27.—Cattle: receipts 235; making a total for the week thus far, beginning with Sunday, of 4,497; or 225 cars, against 900 cars last week. The quality of the stock is common and prices higher than last week, being for some grades ¼c better; sales of 62 Illinois steers, 1,036 to 1,564 lbs., at $5,75@6,20; 27 Canada stockers and steers 714 to 1,200 lbs, sold at $3,50@5,87½; 20 State bulls, 1,108 lbs, at $5; 35 Michigan steers, 1,085 to 1,155 lbs, $6,00@6,30; 19 Missouri steers, 1,322 to 1,337 lbs, $6,25@6,87½; 16 Ohio steers, 1,333 lbs, $7,00; 17 State steers, 1,246 lbs, $5,87½; 63 Texas steers, 1,231 lbs, $6,25. Sheep: receipts 4,000; supply for the week beginning on Sunday, 5,800, against 4,400 last week; prices the same as last week; market less active; sales of 75 Canada sheep, 103 lbs, $8,00; 325 Indiana, 87 to 95 lbs, $8,25@8,50; 450 Michigan sheep, 94 lbs, $8,75; 100 do, 96 lbs, $8,87½. Hogs: receipts 800; total for week beginning Sunday, 9,500, against 10,400 last week; market quiet; sales of 106 averaging 148 lbs, $4,60; 73 averaging 146 lbs, $4,62½; 115 averaging 225 lbs, $4,87½; 132 averaging 195 lbs, $4,65; 52 averaging 156 lbs, $4,60.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 27.— Cotton active and advanced middlings; 22¾c. Flour firm; family $7,60@7,86. Wheat steady: red $1,70@1,72; Ohio and Indiana $1,66@1,68. Rye steady and in moderate demand; 90@92c. Oats steady; 38@42c. Barley dull, but unchanged: 60@70c. Groceries and oil unchanged. Eggs drooping; 17c. Butter scarce and firm; 27@33c. Cheese firm; 18@19c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged; $12,00 asked. Lard drooping; steam 8¼c; kettle 8¾ asked; no sales. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; 4@4¾@6¾c. Bacon dull: shoulders 5¾c. Sides 6¾@7¾c. Hogs firm; receipts 1,400. Whisky firm: 88c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 27. Flour lifeless. Wheat: No. 2 spring dull at $1,62; fourth quiet, nominally unchanged. Oats: No 2 quiet and a shade stronger at 34¼c. Rye: No 2 unsettled and irregular at 68c. Barley: No 2 Fall firm and stronger; 58c bid. Provisions lower. Mess pork $11,30@11,32½. Lard at 8¾@8¾. Bulk meats neglected; shoulders 4c bid; sides clear rib 5¾@6c; sides clear rib 6¾@6¾c. Hogs dull and a shade lower at $4,12½@4,65. Highwines dull and declined at 83c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Cotton quiet at 21¾c. Flour: low grades neglected; others quiet but firm. Wheat: spring easier; No 2 spring Chicago, first half of May, $1,33; winter firm and higher; No 3 $1,76@1,77; No 2 red winter $1,82½. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 41c. Oats dull; mixed 35¼c. Barley quiet at 60@70c. Rye dull at 77@80c. Coffee quiet. Pork dull at $12 for cash; $11,50 for seller 90 days. Dry salt meats quiet. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5¼c; sides, clear rib, 7@7¼c; do clear 7¼c. Lard dull. Hogs and cattle unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Tobacco active at unchanged prices, with sales of 198 hogsheads. Bagging is firm and unchanged. Cotton firm; middling 22½c. Flour firm; extra family $7,50. Grain quiet and firm. Corn: sacked 60@61c. Oats: sacked 55c. Rye 85@90c. Provisions: nothing doing. Bacon: shoulders 5@5½c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear 7c. Bulk Meats inactive; shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 5¾c; clear 6c. Pork: mess quiet at $12. Whisky quiet at 84c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Flour moderately active and advancing tendency; extra family, Wisconsin and Iowa $7,25@7,62; Minnesota $8,00@8,50. Wheat advancing; red $1,76@1,78; amber $1,78; white choice to Michigan $1,80@1,82½; quiet; 87@88c. Corn less active and steady; yellow 66c; mixed western offered at 55c. Oats: white 54@55½c. Refined petroleum 21¾@21¾c. Whisky firm; 91c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 27.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1,56; No. 1 red $1,57; No. 2 do $1,52. Corn dull; high mixed 46½c; low mixed 46¼c; yellow 46¾c; Michigan 46¼c. Oats: a shade better; quiet; No. 1 42c; No. 2 38c; Michigan 38¾@39c. Clover seed $5,00 for Michigan. Mess pork $11,50@12,00 for heavy. Lard 8@8½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm. Corn steady; mixed western 63@65c. Oats dull; western 51@55c. Rye quiet at 90@98c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $12,25. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; sides 6@6½c. Hams, sugar cured, 12½@13c. Lard 8¾@9c. Western butter firm at 28@30c. Whisky nominally 88c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled: No 1 $1,28; No. 2 $1,20. Oats dull; No. 2 fresh 32c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed old 37¾c. Rye firm; No. 1 68@70c. Barley dull; No. 2 58c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—Wheat steady and quiet; No. 1 red winter, seller April $1,63. Corn quiet. Oats quiet. Refined petroleum firm but quiet at 22@22¼c for trade lots; nothing done in crude.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 27.—M Weil & Co, 1 car baled hay, 3 kgs a butter; W B Moore, 1 hf bbl eggs, 1 bbl onions; Young & Brown, 24 empty ale bbls, 3 do hf bbls; J Hill & Co, 4 bxs h ware; Beckfield & N, 25 bxs soap; W S Smith & Bro, 4 bxs b powder; A Ortlieb & Co, 7 bundles chairs; J Lockhart, 5 doz brooms; R F Carson, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter; Todd & Dill, 1 cask szine; J H Straub & Co, 2 hf bbls b f liquid; Superior Iron Co, 10 cars l stone; Smith & Co, 15 empty ale bbls; G Freeborn & Son, 12 bdls c stock, 1 bx do; R Knox & Son, 109 bbls flour; J W Unger, 1 car baled hay; M Heckleman & Co, 211 bgs barley; M B Suydam, 449 bgs f seed; J Alston & Son, 1 car shingles; Rev C A Holmes, 1 car h h goods; Gilmore & Co, 2 do bulk wheat; F Beckert, 1 do shingles; Bently & Gerwig, 48 bales hemp, 6 do tow; Adams & Knox, 1 car baled hay; H Cordier, 3 do staves; C Strall, 1 do do; Thompson & Lyons, 160 bgs flaxseed; I Hippley, 400 bushels c corn; J Herbert, 23 bbls apples; F Owens, 16 do apples; C Reiss, 13 bxs farina, 7 kgs p barley, 4 bbls do, 1 kg oat meal; Anderson M & P, 17 pcs castings, 1 bx do; Mrs Amberson, 1 s machine box; Isabella Furnace Co, 1 car fire brick.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 27.—6 bbls b w flour, 7 tubs butter, 6 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 5 casks hams, 200 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 5 do peas, 58 do apples, 5 pkgs produce, Voigt, M & Co; 25 bbls spirits, M Marshall & Co; 10 do do, F C Raible & Son; 1 car meat, R Owens; 45 half bbls fish, 20 kits do, Watt, L & Co; 50 sks t seed, 36 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 15 do do quarts, D Mullgar, H & Co; 400 do flour, T C Jenkins; 2 cars barley, Young & Booth; 14 bxs scales, Fahnestock & M; 5 cars t stone, Graff, B & Co; 57 bxs cheese, F Seiders & Co; 22 pkgs butter, 4 bxs cheese, W Gilson; 16 do, 13 bbls apples, E Moyt & Co; 5 bdls c skins, 1 do pelts, W Flaceus & Son; 25 bbls flour, S H Baird; 1 car ore, J Wood, Son & Co; 12 cook stoves, J Old; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car lumber, G A Mundorff; 11 casks rivets, W P Townsend & Co; 18 sks kegs, Davis, C & Co; 16 bdls shafts, T Hare & Bro; 400 empty pots, W Freed; 5 bbls varnish, J Murphy; 22 pkgs produce, W H Graff & Co; 7 bbls beans, J B Canfield; 4 do cider, W Means; 1 car oats, McHenry & H; 100 pigs, lead, Park & Co; 18 bbls butter, 5 kgs a butter, J O'Brien; 2 car oats, W G Miller; 50 sks potatoes, Woodworth & D.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, March 27.—1 car hay, O H Allerton; 5½ bbls tobacco, 10 do do, Arnsthall & Son; 10 bales broom corn, J A Graff; 1 trs and 1 bbl sausage, Watt, Lang & Co; 10 bbls whisky, F X Raible & Son; 15 do do, Frederick Kaiser; 10 bbls oil, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 6 bbls eggs, H Riddle, Son & Co; 4 do do, W H Graff & Co; 4 do do, E Mo

HOME NEWS.

Those of our readers who contemplate changing their residence on the first of April, will please give notice to the carrier, or leave word at our counting room, so the paper can be delivered promptly.

For Rent.—Four rooms on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. These rooms are desirable for offices. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters Held for Postage.—Thomas Bingham, Shirley, Pa., 3c; Frankie Easton, Cleveland, O., 3c; C. W. Vinton, Niles, O., 3c.

The funeral of Mr. Hilary Brunot will proceed, at two o'clock P. M. this day, from Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, not from his late residence, as announced yesterday.

Soiree Musicale.—The second of these charming *soirees* will come off at 7 o'clock this evening at the Pennsylvania Female College, Fifth avenue (East End). Patrons and friends are invited.

Free Lecture.—A lecture by Rev. Wm. T. Beatty will be delivered at the Rooms of the Y. M. C. A., this (Thursday) evening. Subject—"William the Silent." All are cordially invited to come and hear. Admission free.

Death Among the Aged.

Mr. Hugh Quinn, an old time settler in Robinson township, died on Monday last, in the 85th year of his age. He was a native of this county and for eighty years had resided on his estate in Robinson township, where he was highly esteemed by all his neighbors. For sixty years he has been a constant and exemplary member of the U. P. church. He had eleven children, fifty-eight grand-children and twenty-two great grand-children—descendants in all. Between the advancing future has been broken.

Female College.

We are pleased to note the continued undiminished prosperity of this truly sterling educational institution. The opening of the spring term gives every indication of the high appreciation in which the college is held. Already almost the full complement of pupils from all parts of the country have arrived, and others are coming in daily, so that it will be a difficult matter to secure a place after the term has fairly commenced. We advise all who wish to send their daughters to a school that in every way merits their patronage, to make arrangements with the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for a place, without delay.

A Magnificent Gift.

On last Sunday a beautiful silver communion service was presented to the congregation of the Welsh Independent Church, on Ross street, by Mrs. Jane Price, wife of Peter Price, Councilman from the Sixth ward, and Mrs. James Lewis of the same place. The service was presented by Rev. Davis, of Woods Run, in an impressive manner, and was received by Rev. H. E. Thomas, Pastor of the church. Who thanked the donors for their unexpected gift, and the energy they had always shown in behalf of the church. The gift was more appreciated by the church because it was entirely unsolicited. The ladies [illegible] by those who [illegible] the [illegible] Sunday.

The Allegheny County Agricultural Society held a regular meeting yesterday at the office of Phelps, Parke & Co., Sixth street, Captain Young presiding. Nothing of any importance was done, the attention of the society being occupied in hearing the reports of subcommittees and an interchange of opinion in regard to the prospects for the passage of the supplement to the charter of the society now before the Legislature.

The question as to bidding for the holding of the state fair here was brought up, but the general feeling of the members seemed to be that owing to the legislation needed at Harrisburg, and the unsettled condition of their charter, and the fact that they have not at present any inducements in the way of improved grounds to offer, the society would make no bid this year for the holding of the State fair here. No definite action was taken.

A Great Tobacco Specialty.

We have frequently felt prompted to speak in these columns of the extensive jobbing grocery house of John S. Dilworth & Co., so long distinguished among our heavy dealers in groceries. We have at times mentioned certain specialties in which the firm has offered extraordinary inducements to the trade, such as sugar, molasses, coffees, &c., but we have hitherto neglected to make the particular reference due to their specialty of *tobacco*—a staple of which the firm offers a larger and better assortment of choice and brands than can be found perhaps in any house this side of the mountains. In their advertisement on the first page of this paper will be found a partial enumeration of the popular names at hands of their immense stock, which will be found well worthy of the attention of merchants in town and country. Their arrangements are complete for having at all times a full stock to meet the heavy spring sales already well begun and likely this season to be unusually large.

Forty-four Years Ago.

We have personal knowledge that forty-four years ago Mr. Henry Highs established in this city a China, Glass and Queensware House, and has continued until this day the business then established. As he grew older and his business grew larger he took his brother and son-in-law Mr Cust into partnership, and now the firm of Henry Cust & Co., No. 189 Liberty street continue the business. Their store is one of the finest in the west; their long experience and unsullied reputation for honorable and fair dealing, the large stock, rich variety of wares always on hand, and the prices at which they sell have made their house a favorite one with a large list of old customers and at the same time constitute a great attraction for new custom. As this is the season at which very many families remove to new homes in the country and readjust old ones, we advise all such to call at Higby, Cust & Co.'s and see as we have seen the really elegant and cheap China, Queens, Glass and Silver-plated ware, and the beautiful dinner and tea sets now offered at prices lower than ever before.

A Valuable Plane.

A rather curious circumstance has been exciting the citizens of the Fifth ward and for the past few days. It seems that about nine years ago a Mr. Maxwell, a carpenter by trade, and of eccentric disposition, died suddenly of cholera morbus, leaving his widow as an inheritance a large kit of carpenter tools. The other day she succeeded in disposing of the same to Mr. McLaughlin, of the firm of McLaughlin & Kimmel, stair builders, of the Twelfth ward. Among the kit was an old style, unpretending plane of no particular value, to all appearances. Mr. McLaughlin removed the bit from the plane for the purpose of sharpening it, when he discovered that a square cavity had been made in the wood of the plane underneath the bitt, and a roll of money had been placed therein. On being counted it amounted to the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, two of the bills were of the first issue of greenbacks, and the balance was bills of the Bank of Pittsburgh. Mr. McLaughlin, with commendable honesty, returned the money to Mrs. Maxwell, who is greatly excited over the fortunate discovery, and has commenced disseeting the balance of the tools composing the kit, with a view to discover if any more of the treasure has been so curiously stowed away.

Drying Up the Springs.

Water Superintendent Atkinson has stopped the flow of several large springs in the neighborhood of Washington street, in the Seventh ward, and this is the manner in which it was brought about. For years past the fire plug on the corner of Webster avenue and Washington street has been rendered almost useless from the fact that there was not sufficient force to make the flow of water effective. The attention of the new Superintendent having been called to the matter, and rightly conjecturing that there was something wrong with the pipes, he at once determined to investigate. During the last two days a number of men have been employed in digging up the fire plug and the pipes, and their labors were yesterday rewarded by making the discovery that the pipe was badly bursted in several places, which bore evidence of having been in that condition a long time. From the appearance of pieces it is thought the pipe must have been an inferior article when it was laid down, as in some places it was not the eighth of an inch in thickness. A new plug and pipe will take the place of the old, and now there is a full flow of water in the hydrants all around. But, as stated above, some very fine springs have suddenly "dried up."

Connellsville Railroad.

In the first branch of the Baltimore Councils, on Monday afternoon last, the Committee to whom was referred the communication from the President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and the ordinance providing for the renewal and extension of the mortgage due the city, reported back the ordinance with amendments. The report accompanying the ordinance the Committee say they have given the subject a careful consideration, and that they cannot but approve the wisdom of said Company in having constructed said road as a first-class railway route, and they appreciate the importance of fully equipping and affording all necessary facilities for the prompt accommodation to the large and rapidly increasing demands for transportation over said road. The committee further say that "the proceeds of the bonds to be issued in pursuance of this ordinance being confined to the payment of obligations already incurred by said road, and for the construction and equipment of the same, would increase the value of the investment, and in the judgment of your committee, the interest of the city of Baltimore would be amply secured in making the appropriation hereby proposed. With a view of avoiding any subsequent litigation or diverse interpretations of the various enactments relating to said road, the committee respectfully request the Register to adjust with said company the account of interest and interest thereon due the city of Baltimore by the said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, in conformity with ordinance No. 168, No. 16, and July 4th, 1871, No. 107, and the President of said railroad company having fully concurred in the correctness of said claim, the committee herewith submit for the consideration of the Council an amendment to the ordinance defining the sum as thus adjusted. The committee further submit an additional section providing for an extension of time for the commencement of the payment of interest from July, 1872, to July, 1873." The ordinance was made the special order for yesterday in the Councils.

BREVITIES.

PITTSBURGH dont pay much attention to Holy Week.

THE LITTLE FOLKS will be busy coloring eggs to-morrow and next day.

GOOD FRIDAY being a legal holiday, the banks of the city will be closed.

THE first parasol of the season appeared on Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon.

MANAGER BEAMER will have a house on Friday evening that will astonish the natives.

YESTERDAY being the first real spring day we have had, the streets were crowded with ladies.

A MEETING of the Printing Committee will be held on to-morrow (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Controller's office.

IT has been found necessary to re-hang several of the doors of the new City Building, they having become more or less warped.

A LITTLE CHILD of Mrs. Heiser, residing near Mercy Hospital, fell down a pair of stairs Tuesday evening, and had an arm broken.

THE approach of the Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention, is beginning to stir up a little breeze in political circles?

TO-MORROW being Good Friday and a legal holiday, parties having notes coming due in banks should see that they are paid to-day.

TO-DAY is called in the Church calendar Holy Thursday, to-morrow will be Good Friday, and next Sunday Easter, the closing day of Lent.

THE "Temperance Alliance" is preparing for active work by issuing tracts and circulars calling on all friendly to the cause to unite under organizations in the various districts.

GEORGE SAUTEMEYER, a brakeman on a freight train on the Connellsville Railroad, was struck by a bridge, near Sedgwick station, and received injuries from which he died shortly afterward.

A MEETING has been called of the congregation of the Third Presbyterian Church, for this evening, to take into consideration the request of their pastor, Rev. F. A. Noble, for a vacation of six months.

THE skeleton of a man has been unearthed by the employes at work on an excavation on the P. V. & C. Railway, near Beck's Run. It was buried only eighteen inches under the surface of the ground.

THAT old landmark, Grant's Hill, is slowly but surely disappearing from the site which it has occupied during the ages past, and being transmigrated into a wharf on the South Side of the Monongahela river.

WILL NOT Street Commissioner Hunter please have the crossing, at Diamond street, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, cleaned, so that ladies can cross them? We know you are hard run these days, but do, please, do this, wont you now "do it?"

WE BESPEAK the attention of those who are fond of good reading matter to the new publications of the well known publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., New York, in to-day's issue This house is one of the very best in the United States, and parties ordering, can rely on being dealt with honorably.

EARLY in the summer of 1871 the contract for laying the brick work at the new Allegheny Poor House was let to Kauffman & Dickson, at $6,75 per thousand. Recently the firm dissolved, and the contract was thrown up. At the meeting of the Board Tuesday night it was re-let to John Dickson, one of the members of the [illegible] firm at the old price.

[illegible] since. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

102. McGaw vs. Standard Oil Co.
123. Buchanon & Co., vs Fisher Bros.
73. Dravo vs. Milliken.
86. Herron vs. Barton & Keehy.
160. Warner, et ex. vs. Kerr, et ux.
174. Pittock, Nevin & Co. vs. Phillips.
108. City of Pittsburgh vs. King.
194. Patterson vs. P. F. W. & C. R. R.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

In the municipal court, over which Mayor Blackmore presides with his characteristic dignity, there were sixteen cases disposed of yesterday, thirteen in the morning and three in the evening. They were all of a common character.

Some days since, a young woman residing in the vicinity of East Liberty, respectably connected, finely dressed and possessed of quite an ordinary personal attractiveness, came to the office of Alderman Donaldson, and made an information against a man, residing, as she stated, in Cambria county, charging him with seduction under the promise of marriage. Officer John B. Sarber was entrusted with a warrant, and proceeded to Johnstown, where he found the accused, whom, having arrested, he brought to this city. The young woman was sent for, and, upon being confronted by her at the magistrate's office, accused was unqualified in his expressions of endearment, and said if she would withdraw the suit and only go with him to his home in Cambria county, he would make good his promise. That arrangement being satisfactory to her, they left the Alderman's office, proceeded to the Union Depot, and took the train for Johnstown. On the train she took a car and proceeded together as far as the Outer Depot, where, according to the statement of the girl afterward, her betrothed jumped off and disappeared. The girl afterward told her story to the officer, but, thus far, no further proceedings have been instituted against the alleged deliquent.

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THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In the case of Thomas Haney, charged with assault and battery, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Ellen McClary, indicted for selling liquor without license, was tried and found guilty. The same defendant entered a plea of *nolle contendere* to two indictments for a similar offense, and on motion of the District Attorney a *nolle pros.* was allowed on three others. The defendant is upwards of seventy years of age.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Trimble, indicted for assault and battery was next taken up. The defendant is a police officer; the prosecutor was Dr. Cohn Max. It was alleged that in arresting Dr. Max for some offense the officer put the nippers on him and treated him with undue violence. Verdict of not guilty but defendant to pay the costs.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

G. E. Hober et al,	Nathan Gibbon,
Pat. McAnally,	W. J. Lowrie,
John Martin,	Robert Eberhart et al,
John Lang,	James O'Neal,
Geo. Facks,	Ed. McCafferty,
Wooley Oller,	James Frank,
James Hastings,	John Stack et al,
Michael Quinn,	Lewis Trax et al.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The case of Barton vs. Blacks and Scott, previously reported, are still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Elizabeth Luzins, vs Gunther and Kirkalt, reported yesterday, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $1,885.

The first case taken up before Judge Collier was that of Geo. T. Miller et al. owners of steamboat Panther vs. John McCloskey. This was an action on a book account, to recover one thousand sand dollars alleged to be due for towing. It was alleged that a clerical error was made by plaintiff's book-keeper which was not discovered until after the bill was rendered to defendant. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

181. Barnhart vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
177. Bonsall vs. Keys Brothers.
151. Duff vs. Dorrington.
157. Hani vs. White.
187. Bell & Moorhouse vs. Wilson & Morrow.
189. Wilson vs. Tenan.
190. Bonsall vs. Logan Bros. & Co.
191. Same vs. Kirkpatrick & Lyons.
175. Same vs. Byers & Co.
176. Same vs. Leech & Wagoner.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Co. Action on a municipal lien. Verdict for plaintiffs for $726,91, with $66,30 attorney's commissions,—subject to opinion of Court on question of law reserved.

Wm. Walsh vs. the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company. This was an action to recover wages amounting to $125, alleged to be due. The only question in dispute was whether the company or the contractors should pay the money. Jury out.

James O'Hara vs. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. This is an action brought to recover mesne profits on property taken by defendants and subsequently restored to plaintiff. Action is to recover [illegible] ing the [illegible]

TRIPARTITE BRIDGE.

EDITORS OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—*Gentlemen:*—In one of the numerous articles that have been written against the Tripartite Bridge, the ignorant assertion is made that John A. Roebling, if living, would not sanction the plan of a three-armed bridge at the Point.

The enclosed article we clip from an editorial in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE of February 18th, 1846, twenty-six years ago. I would be pleased to see the entire article, and will ask your readers to notice one or two things.

1st. That John A. Roebling proposed to build a bridge on the identical spot chosen by the present Tripartite Bridge Company, of nearly the same number and length of spans on the three arms, and *ten feet less* in height than the present structure. Note also that he estimated the cost at $250,000. The Tripartite Bridge Company now propose to spend one million dollars to accomplish the long-delayed project.

2. Please to note also the position of the Councils of that day in contrast with their action of Monday last. Verily our "old fogy" fathers were not so old fogy after all.

VINDEX.

(From the Pittsburgh GAZETTE of February 18, 1846.)

THE TRI-PARTITE BRIDGE.

On inquiry, we find this project is seriously entertained by our enterprising citizens, and that it meets with general favor. At the meeting of the Councils on Monday evening, a series of resolutions in favor of the object, passed both Councils, in one body unanimously, and in the other with only two dissenting voices. This is an indication of the general feeling of the public. There doubtless will be some individual interests to be consulted, should it succeed, and there will on that account be some opposition, but we incline to the belief that the mass of the population will view the project with favor when it is rightly understood.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of examining the drawings and plan of Mr. Roebling, and though the project is truly a stupendous and magnificent one, yet it appears perfectly feasible. It is to be a Bridge, of course. There will be a Bridge of one span of 360 feet, across the Allegheny river, to an abutment on the Island, from which point the main shore will be reached by a Trussel-work Bridge.

The elevation of the Monongahela branch of this bridge, being 80 feet above low-water mark, is such that the largest steamers can pass under it at the highest stages of water, without lowering their chimneys as they are obliged to do when passing through the Stone Bridge over the Louisville Canal.

The branch over the Allegheny will pass the channel at an elevation of from 18 to 25 feet higher than any of the present bridges, which will permit the passage of any steamer on our rivers, even at a 10 feet stage of water.

From the abutment at the Point to the central [illegible]dge will have a gentle elevation, [illegible]pier to the south bank of the Monowill also be gently elevated until it [illegible]ght of 80 feet above low-water [illegible]ae channel, from whence it will continue level to the shore. This elevation will allow the tallest chimneys ever in this port to pass under the bridge with 14 feet of water, a stage very seldom attained. From the central pier to the Allegheny bank of the river the bridge will be level.

The plan is truly a magnificent one, and if carried out the structure will be the ornament and pride of the city, as well as afford eminent advantages, which we will not name at present, time.

The question arises, will the project be consummated? We are informed that the cost is estimated at $250,000, and that it is ascertained that $225,000 can be obtained at once. If this is correct, the work will be accomplished. It will be excellent stock.

LETTER FROM CLINTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLINTON, March 27, 1872.

Clinton is much improved since I visited it last. The people seem to be progressive, and actuated by good public spirit. As you are aware, Scott & Co. carry on coal mining very extensively here. They own about two hundred acres of coal land, and mine and ship daily one hundred and twenty tons of the black diamonds. The coal which they are now shipping is principally used by the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern and New York Central railroads. The company have not near enough of men to enable them to turn out the increasing demands constantly made upon them for coal. The capacity of their works is almost unlimited, and all they need is additional hands. With the view of securing them, they have purchased numerous lots, build twenty new houses, on which operations will be commenced as soon as the spring opens.

There is great lack of hotel accommodations here. The latters have nearly monopolized the entire on the hospitalities of the generous citizens of the place, among whom Mr. W. H. Smith stands pre-eminent. Some enterprising gentlemen, however, whose name I have forgotten, proposes to erect one, but, thus far, no further proceedings have been instituted against the alleged deliquent.

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MIDNIGHT MARAUDER'S MEANDERINGS.

A Bold Burglar at Work in Allegheny.

The residence of Mr. Joseph Meyers, on North avenue, Allegheny, near Poplar street, was the scene of a remarkably bold burglary at an early hour yesterday morning. It seemed that the thief—or there may have been more than one—obtained admittance by using a pair of "conveniences" on one of the side doors. After getting inside, a thorough tour of the house was made and nearly every room in it, subjected to inspection. The gas was lit to aid in this meandering, and left burning full blaze as the thief retired. The room of a daughter of Mr. Meyers was entered and thoroughly ransacked, but the search was carried on so noiselessly that the lady's slumbers were not disturbed, and she was astonished to find upon awakening in the morning the state of affairs.

As a result of their labors the thieves carried away $60 in cash, a lot of wearing apparel, and silverware amounting in value to about $250. It was at first supposed that their stock of plunder was much larger than this, but happily, subsequent investigations showed the loss to be less than had been at first anticipated. The articles of silverware are all marked with the owners initials.

Thus far there is not the slightest clue to the thief or thieves.

Tripartite Bridge Company.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE.—Wednesday evening's edition of the *Leader* publishes the supplement to the charter of the Tripartite Bridge Company, and says it is a compromise proposed by the coal men, and *accepted* by the Bridge Company. The Coal Exchange did not make any such proposal, and will never agree to any compromise short of the law. It is also a supplement that the Coal Exchange and other river interests have been opposing, and it is to be hoped that our representatives will oppose any such amendments.

It would be better to delay the building of the bridge for ten years, than to have such an everlasting nuisance forced on the people. Allegheny city will likely pay some attention to section 3 of this supplement. RIVER.

Yeas and Neighs.—If horses could make themselves understand in human language, they would signify by a universal "Yea," their assent to the statement that the MUSTANG LINIMENT is the best remedy extant for all these external ailments, and by a most emphatic "Neigh!" their displeasure at every attempt to use any other preparation in their stead. Ever since its introduction at St. Louis, at the close of the Mexican war, in 1848, it has proved a signal blessing to horse and man—curing with absolute certainty and wonderful despatch, such equine diseases as spavin, ringbone, poll evil, scratches, hoofache, &c., and relieving and finally removing the painful affections which attack the muscles, sinews and external glands of human beings. It is fact beyond contradiction that for all injuries or complaints of man or quadrupeds to which an external remedy is applicable, MUSTANG LINIMENT is preferable to every other.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."—DeHann & Co.'s Patent Aluminian Pen is pronounced by all Bankers and Business men of Pittsburgh and all through the United States to be a more lasting and better writing pen than any steel pens manufactured. Beware of imitation. General office 49 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Spring 1873.

In counting necessary purchases for the season, do not forget a Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine. 116 Market street. tf.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Flour dull and lower; super $5,75; double $7; treble $7,75@8. Corn in good supply and demand; mixed 75c; white 80c. Oats 36@38c. Bran quiet at $1.60. Hay scarce and quiet; choice $30@40. Pork dull; mess $15,25. Bacon dull at 8@8¾c@8c. Hams: sugar-cured 10½@11c. Lard dull; tierce 8¼@9¼c; keg 10¼@10¾c. Sugar dull; inferior 5@5¼c; common 7¼c; good fair to fully fair 8¾@9¾c. Molasses scarce and some eastern bottom received and sold at 90@95c. Whisky: choice rectified 95c. Coffee dull; fair 19¾@20¾c; good 19¾@20¾c; prime Rio 20¾c. Cotton strong; sales 6,000 bales; good ordinary 20¾c; low middlings 21¾c; middlings 22¾c; receipts 4,957; exports to Liverpool 4,452; to Havre 1,779; stock 160,754.

Cotton Market.

SAVANNAH, March 27.—Cotton in good demand; holders firm; middlings 21¾@21¾c; net receipts 100 bales; exports coastwise 92; sales 950; stock 49,105.

MOBILE, March 27.—Cotton firm; middlings 21¾@22c; net receipts 166 bales; sales 1,2000; stock 56,547.

CHARLESTON, March 27.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 21¾c; net receipts 845 bales; exports coastwise 200; sales 1,00; stock 19,951.

SARATOGA

"GEYSER" SPRING WATER.

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PITTSBURGH DEPOT,

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45 SIXTH STREET, under Hotel.

DIED:

HAMMETT.—On Tuesday, morning, March 26th, 1872, at 2 o'clock, EDWARD G. HAMMETT, of the firm of Hallman & Hammett, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Capt. Alex. Hay, No. 55 First avenue, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HILL.—On Tuesday morning, March 26th, of consumption, at 2 o'clock, in the 26th year of his age, MATILDA E., wife of Milton H. Thompson and daughter of Alexander Hill of Allegheny City.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 2 Stoddert alley, THURSDAY, March 28th, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Johnstown papers please copy.

SHRYOCK.—Died at the residence of her husband, in Greensburg, on the morning of the 26th inst., MRS. MARTHA A. wife of D. L. Shryock, Editor of Greensburg *Herald*—in the 53d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, at 10 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, 28th inst.

CLARK.—On the 12th inst., at Philadelphia, suddenly, of paralysis, JAMES SAYLE, aged 60 years.

CLARK.—On Tuesday afternoon, March 26th, Mrs. MARY CLARK, wife of the late Thomas Clark, in her 75th year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, No. 33 Isabella street, Allegheny City, at 10 A. M. TO-DAY (Thursday), March 28th. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRUNOT.—On March 26th, at 4 P. M., of pneumonia, HILARY BRUNOT, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY (Thursday), the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, P.M., from Trinity Church, Sixth avenue.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, in Rosewood, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

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OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, March